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94

TREASURY, POSTAL SERVICE, AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1983

September 22, 1982.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. Roybal, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

WITH ADDITIONAL VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 7158]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the U.S. Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1983 and for other purposes.

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SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The accompanying bill contains recommendations for new budget (obligational) authority for fiscal year 1983 for the Department of the Treasury, the U.S. Postal Service, various offices in the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies. The following table summarizes these recommendations and reflects comparisons with the budget, as amended, and with amounts appropriated to date for fiscal year 1982.

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

Agency	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1982 enacted to date	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1983	Recommended in the bill	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1982	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1983
Title I, Treasury Department	$4,067,036,239	$4,271,207,000	$4,425,890,000	+$358,853,761	+$154,683,000
Title II, U.S. Postal Service	706,810,400	500,000,000	708,000,000	+1,189,600	+208,000,000
Title III, Executive Office of the President	82,016,240	90,480,000	85,540,000	+3,523,760	−4,940,000
Title IV, independent agencies	5,339,793,720	5,626,127,000	5,552,913,000	+213,119,280	−73.214.000
Grand Total, all titles, new budget (obligational) authority	10,195,656,599	10,487,814,000	10,772,343,000	+576,686,401	+284,529,000

OVERALL FUNDING FOR TREASURY, POSTAL SERVICE, AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

In addition to the new obligational authority recommended in the accompanying bill, additional significant sums are made available each year for these same agencies under permanent authority which do not require consideration by the Congress during the annual appropriations process. The details of these items are contained in the tables at the end of this report. The principal items in this category include payment of interest on the public debt which alone is anticipated to reach $133.2 billion for fiscal year 1983, an amount the Committee believes is understated; interest on Internal Revenue Service refunds of income tax payments; payment of some claims and judgments; payments in connection with the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund; and payment to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands for internal revenue and customs collections. Also included is an item for the Presidential Election Campaign Fund. It is estimated that the fiscal year 1983 requirement for funds for these purposes will increase over fiscal year 1982 by approximately $20.2 billion.

The amounts recommended in the accompanying bill—in the form of new obligational authority—together with the funds provided under the permanent authority referred to above will provide approximately $194 billion during fiscal year 1983 for the agencies and activities under the general heading of this bill. The following table reflects comparisons of the gross amounts for fiscal years 1982 and 1983 for these activities:

	Fiscal year		Increase (+) or decrease (−)
	1982	1983	
Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government appropriations bill	$10,195,656,599	$10,772,343,000	+$576,686,401
Permanent new budget authority:			
Federal funds	130,290,912,000	148,754,243,000	+18,463,331,000
Trust funds	32,557,336,000	34,274,101,000	+1,716,765,000
Total, permanent new budget authority	162,848,248,000	183,028,344,000	+20,180,096,000
Grand total	173,043,904,599	193,800,687,000	+20,756,782,401

In addition to the agencies whose funds are derived from direct appropriations and from permanent authority as shown in the above table and discussed in the preceding paragraph, there are other agencies that operate under authorities which exempt them from Congressional review, in whole or in part, during the annual appropriations process or, as a matter of fact, from any other regular oversight by the Congress. For example, the United States Postal Service, under the Postal Reorganizaton Act, is authorized to use all of its income from postage and services for its own purposes and to request an appropriation from the Congress for certain subsidies. Therefore, only the amount of the subsidy requirement is regularly reviewed by the Congress. In the Treasury Department the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, whose income is derived principally from assessments paid by national banks, is exempt from Congressional review, because such assessments are not construed under law to be government funds.

GENERAL STATEMENT

The accompanying bill recommends funds for the activities of the Treasury Department, payment into the Postal Fund of the United States Postal Service, most of the agencies within the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies for the fiscal year 1983.

The Committee considered budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 in the gross amount of $10,487,814,000 included in the President's amended Budget request. Of that amount, the accompanying bill recommends new obligational authority for those agencies totalling $10,772,343,000, an increase of $284,529,000 above the budget estimates for new obligational authority.

The amount recommended for fiscal year 1983 is $576,686,401 above the $10,195,656,599 appropriated to date for fiscal year 1982.

STANDARD LEVEL USER CHARGE

The Committee has inserted in the bill a government-wide general provision (Title VI Sec. 612) which prohibits the General Services Administration from increasing the Standard Level User Charge above the fiscal year 1982 level. This will result in an overall government-wide reduction in rental charges of about $350 million. The General Services Administration is directed to continue full service under this limitation as in the past. No reduction in the present level of maintenance, cleaning or other services being provided should be made as a result of this general provision. The impact of that provision on agencies funded in this bill is shown by account in the following table:

Title/Account	*Rate increase*
Title I, Department of the Treasury:	
Office of the Secretary	$38,000
Bureau of Government Financial Operations	3,904,000
U.S. Customs Service	9,270,000
Bureau of the Mint	8,000
Bureau of the Public Debt	564,000
Internal Revenue Service:	
Salaries and expenses	592,000
Taxpayer service and returns processing	6,901,000
Examinations and appeals	7,225,000
Investigations and collections	4,251,000
Total, Internal Revenue Service	18,969,000
U.S. Secret Service	2,381,000
Total, title I	35,134,000
Title II, U.S. Postal Service	0
Title III, Executive Office of the President:	
Office of Administration	736,000
White House Office	860,000
Special Assistance to the President	5,000
Office of Management and Budget	2,718,000
Office of Federal Procurement Policy	81,000
Total, title III	4,400,000
Title IV, Independent Agencies:	
Administrative Conference of the U.S.	1,000
Advisory Commission on Inter-governmental Relations	3,000
General Services Administration:	
Operating Expenses, Personal Property	272,000
Operating Expenses, National Archives and Records Service	649,000
Operating Expenses, Federal Property Resources Service	1,554,000
Salaries and Expenses, General Management and Administration	4,325,000
Office of the Inspector General	143,000
Total, General Services Administration	6,943,000
Office of Personnel Management	1,777,000
U.S. Tax Court	1,164,000
Total, title IV	9,888,000
Grand total (all titles)	49,422,000

The Committee has reduced each of the above accounts by the above-listed amounts. This reduction should have no impact on the operations of those bureaus because it reflects the reductions in rates that the General Services Administration would otherwise be charging those agencies.

UNAUTHORIZED ITEMS IN BUDGET

For many years the Budget has proposed appropriation language and requested funds for activities and purposes not authorized by law.

The rules of the House specifically prohibit the inclusion of funds for unauthorized activities in appropriation acts as well as language which is legislative in nature. Many of these items have been carried in several appropriation bills each year for many years by sufferance. Others have been deleted in the House, restored by the Senate, and returned by the conferees in "technical disagreement" for action by the Whole House. The inclusion of such items in an appropriation act does not set a precedent and confers no subsequent legislative authority for such appropriations.

PROBABLE EFFECT OF COMMITTEE ACTION ON PROJECTED BUDGET EXPENDITURES (OUTLAYS) IN FISCAL YEAR 1983

The recommended increase of $284,529,000 above the budget request in the accompanying bill for proposed new budget (obligational) authority and the effect of limitations on expenditures imposed on the Federal Buildings Fund in fiscal year 1983 would have the probable impact of increasing budget expenditures.

In view of the fact that most of the agencies covered by this bill deal in programs whose expenses are largely for personnel compensation, benefits, and related costs, the majority of the funds appropriated for such agencies will actually result in expenditures before the end of the fiscal year or very shortly thereafter. There are some exceptions of course, and those exceptions are noted in the appropriate paragraphs in this report.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of the Secretary

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982 to date	$35,393,840
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	59,752,000
Recommended in the bill	37,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	+1,606,160
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	−22,752,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $37,000,000, a reduction of $22,752,000 below the fiscal year 1983 budget request, and an increase of $1,606,160 over fiscal year 1982.

The Office of the Secretary of the Treasury serves as the principal policy formulation and implementation arm of the Secretary in carrying out his responsibilities as the chief financial officer of the Government, major policy advisor to the President and executive director of the Treasury Department. The secretary's major responsibilities include: recommending and implementing U.S. domestic and international economic policy, fiscal policy and tax policy; managing the fiscal operations of the Government; managing the public debt; overseeing the major law enforcement functions carried out by the Treasury Department; serving as the United States representative to the various international financial organizations; and directing the general administrative operations of the Treasury Department.

The fiscal year 1983 budget request provided that the international operations of the Office of the Secretary, previously presented to the Congress as a separate program under the International Affairs appropriation, be merged with the Salaries and Expenses appropriation (which previously funded domestic policy operations, Departmental oversight programs and general administration) to form a single appropriation account for the Office of the Secretary. The Committee denies the request because it feels that these are separate and distinct functions—one dealing with the Treasury Department and the other dealing with government-wide international financial affairs—and thus should be funded separately. This is the reason the appropriations were separately funded beginning in 1980.

There are no program increases requested for the Office of the Secretary. The increases include over $3 million for pay costs and the remaining $3.8 million for mandatory items such as increased telecommunications, utilities, ADP, SLUC, and other costs.

The Committee allows the 795 permanent positions requested for the Office of the Secretary functions, a reduction of 10 positions below the 805 authorized for fiscal year 1982.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982 to date	$20,335,040
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	
Recommended in the bill	22,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	+1,664,960
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	+22,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $22,000,000, an increase of $22,000,000 over the fiscal year 1983 budget request, and an increase of $1,664,960 over fiscal year 1982.

The activities and programs funded within this appropriation account are to provide the necessary analysis for and to implement international monetary and development financing policy. Additional staff support is provided in areas concerned with international investment, trade and balance of payments issues.

The Committee allows the 413 positions requested, a reduction of 5 below the 418 positions authorized for fiscal year 1982.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982 to date	$12,318,360
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	12,913,000
Recommended in the bill	12,500,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	+181,640
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	−413,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $12,500,000, a reduction of $413,000 below the fiscal year 1983 budget request, and an increase of $181,640 over fiscal year 1982.

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center provides the necessary facilities, equipment and support services for conducting basic and Advanced, Inservice, Refresher and Specialized (AIRS) training for law enforcement personnel of the participating organizations. Center personnel conduct the instructional programs for the basic recruit training and also selected portions of the advanced training. In addition, the Center furnishes training on a space-available basis to personnel from several federal organizations which are not formal participants in on-going training activities.

In FY 1983, direct obligations are estimated to be $12,913,000 which is an increase over the proposed fiscal year 1982 level of $12,318,360. There is a $1,031,000 increase necessary to maintain current levels. This amount is partially offset by productivity and position reduction and non-recurring equipment savings of $181,000. This appropriation request anticipates that the funded average resident student population (ARSP) will continue at the FY 1982 level of 275.

The Committee allows the 238 permanent positions requested, the same number authorized for fiscal year 1982.

BUREAU OF GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982 to date	$231,864,960
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	183,267,000
Recommended in the bill	248,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	+16,135,040
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	+64,733,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $248,000,000, an increase of $64,733,000 over the fiscal year 1983 budget request, and an increase of $16,135,040 over fiscal year 1982.

The Bureau of Government Financial Operations provides central payment services for all civilian executive agencies, except the U.S. Postal Service, U.S. Marshals, and certain Government corporations; processes claims on lost, stolen, and forged checks; provides accounting services for the Government including maintenance of the central accounts concerning appropriations, receipts and expenditures for the Government as a whole; compiles and publishes financial reports; manages the Federal Government's collection apparatus through which more than $500 billion flow annually; maintains and manages over 75 trust, revolving, and deposit fund accounts; and performs other unique central fiscal operations. As a provider of services, the Bureau's workload and, therefore, its financial requirements, are determined almost entirely by actions taken by other agencies and the Congress.

In recent years, a variety of new approaches and technologies have been developed to facilitate the sorts of financial services the Bureau currently provides. The Bureau has underway, and plans to continue in fiscal year 1983, a broad effort to identify how these new systems and devices can be applied to its operations.

The Bureau has again this year failed to request funds for the costs of issuing Social Security checks. It has instead requested appropriation language which would authorize the Social Security Administration to reimburse them $68.9 million for this issuance. The requested language is not authorized. The Congress recently enacted an Urgent Supplemental to provide funding for the Bureau this year because last year funds were not included for Social Security checks. The Committee notes that the time and expense that the Bureau and the Department expended to provide funds urgently needed to fund the postage costs was a result of the Treasury's decision not to request this funding last year. Failing to request funding for this activity when the Treasury has no legislative authority to transfer it from the Social Security Administration is inviting this terrible waste of resources on what ought to be a nonproblem. Both the Committee and Department recognize that the requested legislative proposal is only a bookkeeping mechanism which would allow Treasury to show what would appear to be a reduction in spending but what in reality results in no savings to the taxpayers. Until authorizing legislation is enacted, the Bureau ought to include in its budget request adequate funding to accomplish its very important mission. Failure to request adequate funding can only result in a waste of time, effort, and possible delays in delivery of checks to Social Security and other recipients.

SUMMARY EXPLANATION OF INCREASES

There are two major program increases:

1. $13.1 million is requested for conversion of Estimated Tax Payments to the Federal Tax Deposit/Treasury Tax and Loan Investment System.
2. $3.3 million is requested for Cash Management Initiatives.

The Committee allows 2,472 positions for 1983, an increase of 728 positions over the level requested and an increase of 8 positions over the 2,464 authorized for fiscal year 1982.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, AND FIREARMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982 to date	$142,164,080
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	
Recommended in the bill	145,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	+2,835,920
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	+145,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $145,000,000, an increase of $145,000,000 over the fiscal year 1983 budget request, an increase of $2,835,920 over fiscal year 1982.

The Treasury Department proposed to abolish the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms in 1982 and transfer its functions to the Secret Service and Customs. The FY 1983 budget was prepared on that assumption. Accordingly, no funds were requested in the 1983 budget for the BATF. Instead, $93,431,000 was added in the budget request for Secret Service and $31,464,000 was added in the Customs budget for functions previously performed by the BATF. After extensive hearings and consideration, the Congress rejected the proposal to abolish the BATF and instead directed in the Urgent Supplemental Appropriations Act (Public Law 97-216) that it be continued. In order to comply with Public Law 97-216, it is necessary to reduce Secret Service and Customs budgets by the amounts mentioned above and to include certain other amounts to permit the BATF to continue to discharge its responsibilities. The Committee recommends an appropriation of $145,000,000, as follows:

From Secret Service budget request	$93,431,000
From Customs budget request	31,464,000
Amount required to administer Federal Alcohol Act	15,000,000
Other increases	5,105,000
Total	145,000,000

The responsibility of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms is to: (1) reduce the misuse of firearms and the misuse and unsafe or insecure storage of explosives and assist other law enforcement organizations, Federal, State and local, in reducing crime and violence in which firearms and explosives are used, through the effective enforcement of the firearms and explosives laws of the United States; (2) ensure that all revenue due under the alcohol and tobacco tax statutes is collected, and obtain to the maximum extent possible, voluntary compliance with those laws; (3) suppress illicit manufacture and sale of non-taxpaid alcoholic beverages; (4) suppress commercial bribery, consumer deception and other improper trade practices in the alcoholic beverage industry through the effective administration and enforcement of the Federal Alcohol Administration (FFA) Act; (5) eliminate trafficking in contraband cigarettes; and (6) administer research and development to improve technology as a means of combatting the use of explosives in crime.

REVITALIZATION OF THE BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

The Urgent Supplemental Appropriations Act (Public Law 97-216) signed into law by the President on July 18, 1982, prohibited the dissolution of this Bureau and provided funds for the full operation of the Bureau for the remainder of fiscal year 1982. The committee report accompanying that Act directed that steps be taken to revitalize the bureau so that it could once again begin to discharge its functions and responsibilities.

In keeping with that intent, the Committee directs that all necessary action be taken to continue to revitalize this bureau in fiscal year 1983 together with the recruitment of agent personnel, including such administrative personnel as may be required, and the acquisition of required equipment.

FEDERAL ALCOHOL ADMINISTRATION

The Committee has inserted a provision in the bill mandating funding for enforcement of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act at a minimum level of $15,000,000. This amount is the same as that which was appropriated for fiscal year 1982. The Committee believes that uniform enforcement of this Act can best be accomplished at the federal level. The capability of insuring compliance with the law varies greatly from state to state. The Committee believes the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, already in operation and staffed with experienced personnel, can more efficiently and economically enforce the federal alcohol laws of this country than the states would be able to do on an individual basis. Rather than require each state to establish laboratories and train personnel in this fairly complex area of law enforcement, the Committee directs that the Bureau continue to enforce the alcohol law at the same levels it was enforced in prior years.

POSITIONS

The Committee allows 2,984 positions, an increase of 463 positions above the budget request, but the same number authorized for 1982. The Committee has specifically included funding for 300 additional positions for the enforcement of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act and directs that this program be maintained at the 1982 level of operations.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982 to date	$527,183,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	530,524,000
Recommended in the bill	528,700,000

Bill compared with:

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	+1,517,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	−1,824,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $528,700,000, a reduction of $1,824,000 below the fiscal year 1983 budget request, and an increase of $1,517,000 below fiscal year 1982.

The Treasury Department proposed to abolish the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms in 1982 and transfer its functions to the Secret Service and Customs. The FY 1983 budget was prepared on that assumption. Accordingly, no funds were requested in the 1983 budget for the BATF. Instead, $93,431,000 was added in the budget request for Secret Service and $31,464,000 was added in the Customs budget for functions previously performed by the BATF. After extensive hearings and consideration, the Congress rejected the proposal to abolish the BATF and instead directed in the Urgent Supplemental Appropriations Act (Public Law 97-216) that it be continued. In order to comply with Public Law 97-216, it is necessary to reduce Secret Service and Customs budgets by the amounts mentioned above and to include certain other amounts to permit the BATF to continue to discharge its responsibilities.

This budget request included $31,464,000 and 719 positions for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. The Committee has provided for this function in the appropriation to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and has therefore reduced the request by that amount. The appropriation of $499,060,000 requested for Customs functions proposes a reduction of 2,304 permanent positions funded by the appropriation from 1982 to 1983.

The Customs Service is the agency with the primary border enforcement responsibility and is a major revenue producer. The United States Customs Service administers and enforces the Tariff Act of 1930 and some 400 other provisions of law and regulations of 40 other Federal agencies which govern international traffic and trade. The mission requires the U.S. Customs Service to:

Control, regulate and facilitate the movement of carriers, persons and commodities between the United States and other nations.

Protect the American consumer and the environment against the introduction of hazardous and noxious products; and protect American industry and the American worker against unfair competition from foreign manufacturers.

Assess, collect and protect the revenue accruing to the United States from duties, taxes and fees incident to international traffic and trade.

Detect, interdict and/or investigate:

Smuggling and other illegal practices designed to gain illicit entry into the United States of prohibited articles, narcotics, drugs and other contraband.

Fraudulent activities calculated to avoid taxes and fees, or to evade the legal requirements of international traffic and trade.

Illegal international trafficking in arms, munitions and currency.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM DECREASES PROPOSED IN FY 1983 BUDGET REQUEST

	Positions	Amount
1. Program reductions:		
a. Space reduction		−3,100,000
b. Hiring freeze	−500	−8,000,000
c. Reduction in operating costs		−4,477,000
d. Reduction-in-force	−1,504	−16,700,000
2. Nonrecurring:		
a. Transfer to reimbursable account	−300	−6,000,000
Total decrease	−2,304	−38,277,000

The above transfer to reimbursable accounts is a proposal by the Customs Service to charge user fees and charges where specific groups directly benefit from services provided. It does not reflect a reduction in personnel; it reflects the fact that the salaries of these personnel will be paid by the users rather than through appropriations. The Committee has provided funding for this activity because the Committee understands that the user fee program will not be implemented as originally planned.

The Committee has restored $38,700,000 to restore the 2,304 positions that the Administration planned to eliminate in 1983 and to continue 300 positions for the Exodus Program. The Committee believes that the high level of drug abuse and related crime in this country requires a strong law enforcement effort to stem the tide of illicit drugs coming into the United States. The proposed reduction would slow down the processing of visitors to this country and of our own citizens returning from abroad. This reduction would slow down the processing of commercial goods being imported to the United States. And more importantly, this reduction would have a severe adverse impact on the government's ability to interdict the flow of illegal drugs and other contraband into the country, as well as on its ability to prevent the illegal exportation of high technology items to unfriendly countries.

DUTY FREE MERCHANDISE

In March of this year, the Customs Service announced plans to reduce staffing at bonded warehouses. This decision will undoubtedly cause staffing of bonded warehouses to be stretched to its limit. The Committee, therefore, believes that Customs should not assume the added burden of having to supervise an increased number of bonded warehouse operations engaged in the sale of duty-free merchandise at the same time that staffing is being reduced. To this end, the Committee has approved a limitation on Customs' supervision of certain resource consuming, nonrevenue generating transactions. Specifically, the bill limits Customs' supervision of transactions involving duty free merchandise unless such merchandise is purchased in the same metropolitan area as the international passenger's departure point and is purchased from a person holding a concession to operate a duty-free sales store from the appropriate state or other governmental authority. The increasing number of duty-free transactions not meeting these criteria pose an unacceptable burden on Customs.

"Duty-free merchandise" is otherwise dutiable merchandise that enters the United States for warehousing, and taxable merchandise on which internal revenue tax has not been paid, that may be withdrawn from a customs bonded warehouse for exportation by or on behalf of an individual departing the United States, without the payment of duties or internal revenue taxes thereon. The term "customs bonded warehouse" includes duty-free shop bonded facilities. "Expenses" applies to all funds expended for supervision of duty-free sales, including those reimbursed by the vendor.

The Committee approves of Customs' long-standing policy, based on unique historical, geographic and economic factors, of supervising the operation of bonded off-airport duty-free shops by state-authorized concessionaires in the Port of Honolulu, and it specifically intends that there be no change in this policy. Neither does the Committee intend this provision to affect Customs' activities with respect to in-flight or on-board duty-free sales by transportation carriers.

WOOL BLEND IMPORTS

The Committee finds that producers of wool and wool blend fabrics in the U.S. are being severely affected by wool blend imports which appear to be mislabeled and misrepresented in order to evade the appropriate U.S. rate of duty. Recognizing that the Customs Service has limited resources to investigate and monitor compliances with U.S. laws, the Committee nonetheless recommends that the Customs Service commit the resources necessary to put into place an effective monitoring and enforcement procedure which will bring an early resolution to this growing problem.

CUSTOMS OVERTIME PAY CAP

The Committee continued the Customs overtime pay cap at $25,000 per employee per year. The Committee received testimony indicating that a substantial amount of money was being expended to comply with the pay cap because of the necessity to transfer personnel from one location to another when the personnel at the second location had reached the pay cap level. In order to avoid such expenditures and to meet emergency requirements, the Committee inserted language to permit the Commissioner of Customs, or his designee, to waive the cap in individual cases. The Commissioner is directed to report to the Congress the number of instances in which he found it necessary to waive the cap, including the dates and locations of such cases together with the amount paid above the cap. This report should be provided both House and Senate Committees on Appropriations by October 30, 1983.

OPERATION EXODUS

The Committee has included funds for the continuation of Operation Exodus at the fiscal year 1982 level of operations with approximately 300 positions. Over the past several years, the Soviet Union and her allies have undertaken a major, coordinated effort to obtain sophisticated U.S. manufactured or designed high technology items to enhance their own economic and defense capabilities. The rapid exportation of sophisticated strategic defense items, smuggled out of the country by clandestine and fraudulent means, poses a national security threat to this country and our allies. The funding recommended by the Committee will allow the Customs Service to aggressively counter this threat by utilizing integrated enforcement teams at specific ports of exportation selected because of their potential for use in the illicit exportation of high and critical technology to the Soviet Union and other communist block countries.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM

The Committee is very concerned about a proposed internal reorganization of the Customs Service which would reduce the emphasis on equal opportunity for Customs employees. The Committee has, therefore, inserted a provision in the bill prohibiting the Service from taking any action which would reduce the level of effort in this program.

The Committee believes that the proposed action by the Service represents a reduction in the emphasis on insuring equal opportunity for all employees and directs the Service to maintain the same organizational structure as in prior years to insure that all employees are guaranteed protection against possible discrimination.

REGIONAL CONSOLIDATION

The Committee has inserted a provision which prohibits the Customs Service from consolidating the Customs regional structure without prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations.

In addition, the Committee is concerned that the proposed consolidation of Customs import specialist personnel might result in reduced service to the public. Of particular concern is the proposal to move all import specialists from Blaine, Washington, to Seattle. It is requested that this proposed consolidation be very carefully reviewed and the committee briefed as to positive savings before implementation.

POSITIONS

The Committee allows 13,570 positions for 1983, an increase of 2,604 above the budget request, the same number as authorized for FY 1982.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982 to date	$47,489,360
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	50,165,000
Recommended in the bill	50,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	+2,510,640
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	−165,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $50,000,000, a reduction of $165,000 below the fiscal year 1983 budget request, and an increase of $2,510,640 over fiscal year 1982.

The Bureau of the Mint manufactures coins, receives gold and silver bullion, safeguards the Government's holdings of monetary metals, and refines gold and silver bullion.

1. *Manufacture of coins (domestic).* The manufacture of domestic coins is the major activity of the Mint. Coins are ordered from the Mint by the Federal Reserve Banks in quantities required for the country's business transactions. Thus, the volume of the coinage program is determined by the public need for coins.

In Fiscal Year 1983, the Mint plans to produce 17.6 billion coins at a cost to the appropriation of $41,825,000. Plans are to manufacture approximately 17.0 million pounds of strip at the Philadephia Mint.

2. *Processing deposits and issues of monetary metals and coins.* The Deposit Activity includes the cost of receiving, moving, shipping, storing, and verifying bullion and coins; and replacing uncurrent coin. The major cost involves the issue of new coins.

3. *Protection of monetary metals and coins.* The Bureau of the Mint is responsible for physical custody of the Government's stock of gold and silver bullion and coin, which is located at seven different Mint institutions.

4. *Refining gold and silver bullion.* During fiscal year 1983 refining operations at the New York Assay Office will cost $663,000, which is a decrease of $595,000 from fiscal year 1982.

5. *Equipment Acquisitions.* The Mint is requesting $1,235,000 for replacement of equipment in fiscal year 1983. This request is an increase of $527,000 over fiscal year 1982 and $1,165,000 less than the normal base of $2,400,000.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM INCREASES

The Bureau of the Mint is requesting program increases in the following:

Coinage overtime	$857,000
Equipment replacement	527,000
Total	1,384,000

NEW YORK ASSAY OFFICE

The Bureau of the Mint has been single-minded in its determination to close the New York Assay Office, the only Federally owned facility of its kind. Citing budgetary restrictions imposed by the fiscal year 1982 Continuing Resolution, the Bureau has moved swiftly to effect closure. The doors of the Assay Office are now closed, a majority of the staff dispersed, and clean-up operations are scheduled to be completed by the end of calendar year 1982.

The Committee notes that this action was taken despite the expression of the conferees on the Continuing Resolution that the Assay Office should not be closed. Furthermore, this action has continued despite a study conducted by the Appropriations Committee which showed that the NYAO could be made self-sustaining by the establishment of a revolving fund. The report noted potential losses, and costs, to the Federal Government of closure. The Defense Logistics Agency and the Veterans Administration had expressed concern regarding the loss of government control over the precious metals retrieval program and the potential increased costs of relying solely on unmonitored private contractors. In response to these concerns, Treasury said "The Mint has no way of assessing cost, losses or other impacts on other government agencies as a result of closure." The Committee is particularly concerned that the impact on the federal budget of internal agency decisions is not monitored and appears to be of no concern to the agency involved or to the Administration at large.

The purported savings to the Bureau of the Mint by closing the New York Assay Office could be dwarfed by the potential costs and losses to the Federal Government. The Committee therefore directs that no further actions be taken toward closure pending a complete study of this issue by the Office of Management and Budget. This directive is further addressed in Title III of this report.

The Committee allows the 1,333 positions requested for 1983, a reduction of 191 from the authorized level for 1982.

EXPANSIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982 to date	$3,968,640
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	5,200,000
Recommended in the bill	5,200,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	+1,231,360
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $5,200,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1983 budget request, and an increase of $1,231,360 over fiscal year 1982.

The Mint, with its present facilities and equipment, does not have the capacity to produce the forecasted demand of 22 billion coins per year by 1985. The purpose of their multi-year expansion and improvement program is designed to allow the Mint to meet the 1985 forecasted demand. A study has been initiated to review other requirements to meet demand through 1990.

Of the estimated $11,500,000 needed for improvements at the Denver Mint, $5,700,000 is provided by previous appropriations to a no-year appropriation entitled "Construction of Mint Facilities." The $5,700,000 is being used for building modifications of $1,900,000 and equipment of $3,800,000. Completion of this $11,500,000 project will expand Denver's capacity by 2 billion coins beginning in FY 1984.

To complete the Expansion/Improvement Plan, $3,969,000 was approved in the FY 1982 Continuing Resolution (Public Law 97-92); $5,200,000 is requested in this budget and the balance of $3,131,000 will be included in the FY 1984 budget. The requested total of $12,300,000 is required as follows: Denver Mint $5,800,000; San Francisco Assay Office $400,000; and Philadelphia Mint $6,100,000.

Upon completion of this multi-year program, the Mint will have increased coining capacities from 17.1 billion coins annually to 22 billion coins annually.

PARK HILL MINT SITE, DENVER, COLORADO

The Committee is concerned that the Treasury is proposing to dispose of the Park Hill Mint Site in Denver, Colorado, which was acquired for the purpose of constructing a new mint. It appears to the Committee that a new mint must be constructed within the next few years to accommodate the ever increasing demand for coins. Even the expansion at the present Denver Mint location will not be sufficient to provide for the coinage needs beyond the early or mid 1990's. Furthermore, the expansion now under construction appears to be the limit that the mint can be expanded at its present location.

The Committee is directing the General Services Administration to retain the Park Hill site until a determination is made concerning the need for a new mint as well as the location.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982 to date	$178,234,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	210,045,000
Recommended in the bill	209,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	+30,766,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	−1,045,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $209,000,000, a reduction of $1,045,000 below the fiscal year 1983 budget request, and an increase of $30,766,000 over fiscal year 1982.

The Bureau of the Public Debt is responsible for administering the laws and regulations pertaining to public debt financing and operations within the framework of policies established by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Bureau's primary concerns are with the issuance, servicing and retirement of public debt securities, and accounting for the public debt and its related interest cost. It also has a general responsibility for the conduct or direction of transactions in public issues of those Government agencies for which the Treasury acts as agent.

In addition to funding the direct operating costs of the Bureau of the Public Debt this appropriation provides funds for reimbursing the Federal Reserve Banks for services performed in their capacity as fiscal agents of the United States, funds for payment of fees at stipulated rates to financial institutions and others for issuing and redeeming savings-type securities, and funds for payment of postage and registry fees to the U.S. Postal Service for services performed in the delivery of savings bonds and other Treasury securities.

Direct obligations are expected to be $210,045,000 in fiscal year 1983, representing an increase of $33,045,000 over the amount available for fiscal year 1982. The increases in 1983 consist of $20,765,000 for program changes and $15,791,000 to maintain current levels, offset by decreases totalling $3,151,000.

Program increases	*Amount*
1. Increase in fees to paying and issuing agents due to higher volumes	$11,189,000
2. Reimbursements to Federal Reserve Banks due to higher volumes and increased salary and other costs	4,218,000
3. Increase in payments to the United States Postal Service due to higher volumes	4,040,000
4. Increase in support services due to increased workload	645,000
5. Increase in printing costs due to higher volumes	673,000
Total program increases	20,765,000

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

The Committee allows the 2,613 permanent positions requested for 1983, a reduction of 109 from the 2,722 positions authorized for 1982.

U.S. SAVINGS BONDS DIVISION

The United States Savings Bonds Division's primary responsibilities are to promote the sale and retention of U.S. Savings Bonds for the purpose of assisting the United States Government finance its debts in the least expensive and least inflationary way possible, and to encourage systematic thrift habits by the American public. The program is also intended to secure the direct participation of American business, labor, banking, media and community groups as well as to provide the opportunity for all citizens to voluntarily participate in the financing of their government.

In 1983 the Division will undergo a reduction of 70 average positions. Twenty of these positions result from the closing of the National Promotional Materials Center due to the contracting out of this work and the remainder represent the result of an orderly phasedown of fiscal year 1982 staffing reductions. The reduction of $1,293,000 resulting from this program reduction is offset by increases of $1,540,000 for a net increase of $247,000.

The Committee has included within the appropriation "Administering the Public Debt" the $14,862,000 for the U.S. Savings Bonds Division included in the budget request, an increase of $247,000 above fiscal year 1982.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

SUMMARY

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982 to date	$2,671,926,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	2,917,159,000
Recommended in the bill	2,948,190,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	+276,264,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	+31,031,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,948,190,000, an increase of $31,031,000 over the fiscal year 1983 budget request, and an increase of $276,264,000 over fiscal year 1982.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ITEMS

ADP modernization

The Committee has provided funding for a major ADP modernization initiative of $75.3 million and 297 average positions. The Committee recommendation continues the multi-year Equipment Replacement Program to replace aged and obsolete computers for processing tax returns and maintaining tax accounts. It also provides for implementation of automated systems in Collection offices to improve efficiency and accuracy, and for development of an improved system for the Examination program. In addition it provides for improved mail handling in the service centers. It also provides for improved equipment to enter data directly from tax returns into the computers as well as the introduction of optical character reading equipment (OCR) for certain aspects of tax processing.

Tax enforcement

The Committee recommendation provides for an improved tax enforcement initiative totalling 5,225 average positions and $154 million in FY 1983. It includes 1,000 average positions in the Examination program to increase audits of corporations and high income individual tax classes where under-reporting of tax liability is most apparent; an additional 4,000 average positions in the Collection program to collect substantial backlogs of taxes that are due but unpaid and to secure tax returns from those who should be filing but aren't; and an additional 225 average positions in the Appeals program to expedite the administrative settlement of taxes in dispute. These program improvements are necessary to assure that taxpayers pay their fair share of the tax burden and to secure the revenues provided under existing tax law. In total, this initiative will result in increased revenues of $2.1 billion that otherwise would not come into the Treasury in 1983.

The Committee, in approving the full $154,000,000 increase requested to strengthen tax enforcement, underscores its continued support for maintaining adequate levels of tax enforcement. Recent testimony by the General Accounting Office that "there is an accelerating trend toward contempt and abuse of the (tax) system which seriously undermines the basic concept of voluntary compliance on which the system operates" deeply concerns this Committee. Further, in providing the basic resources necessary to meet current problems of declining voluntary compliance, the Committee acknowledges the sense of the Congress expressed in the conference report on the pending tax bill (H.R. 4961)—the Service should receive additional resources necessary to meet the expanded and critical role that the IRS will fill in implementing this new legislation.

Taxpayer assistance

The Committee has provided an increase of $50,000,000 to the Taxpayer Service program over amounts requested in the President's budget proposals for FY 1983. This increase will allow continuation of the Taxpayer Service program at approximately the same levels as in FY 1982, including toll-free telephone assistance where substantial reductions had been proposed.

As the result of testimony at the appropriations hearing, as well as additional information forthcoming during Congressional Oversight hearings relating to the Taxpayer Service program, the Committee is concerned about the adverse impact the proposed reductions would have on the taxpaying public. Of particular concern is the effect this reduction would have on elderly and low-income taxpayers. These groups are most dependent on the IRS yet can least afford commercial assistance. The Committee continues to believe that an adequate level of taxpayer assistance is a vital element in maintaining voluntary compliance, the cornerstone of our self-assessment tax system. The levels proposed by the IRS for this program in FY 1983, in the judgment of the Committee, fall considerably short of what is necessary to assist the public in their attempts to comply with a very complex tax system. Absent any major tax simplification, the Committee is committed to preserving this program at current levels.

The Committee specifically directs the Service to maintain in fiscal year 1983 the same level of taxpayer assistance provided in fiscal year 1982 to the Tax Counseling for the Elderly (TCE) program, and for the Volunteers in Tax Assistance (VITA) program.

Financing Presidential campaigns

The Committee is concerned about the apparent lack of public information regarding the financing of Presidential campaigns. On the tax returns filled out every year, the public is given the opportunity to check-off to contribute one dollar (two dollars in the case of a joint return) to be allocated to the financing of the Presidential elections. That "check-off" is specific in its declaration that this action will result in *no* additional net liability to the taxpayer. However, in the last election, close to $100 million in taxpayer funds from the general Treasury was spent on several candidates.

It is the Committee's position that the Internal Revenue Service report to Congress within 6 months ways in which the check off provision on the Federal Income tax return can more accurately inform the public on the actual liability accrued in the use of that "check off".

Statistical reporting

The Committee views with concern the continuing trend governmentwide to reduce statistical efforts in favor of other, more visible programs. These reductions have reached the point that efforts to effectively plan and monitor the effectivenes of government programs are being jeopardized. To avoid further deterioration in governmentwide statistical capabilities, the Committee directs that the Statistical Reporting program be continued at current year levels within the total resources which have been approved for the Taxpayer Service and Returns Processing appropriation.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982 to date	$164,376,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	171,102,000
Recommended in the bill	170,510,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	+6,134,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	-592,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $170,510,000, a reduction of $592,000 below the fiscal year 1983 budget request, and an increase of $6,134,000 over fiscal year 1982.

There is presented below a summary table of the request:

Budget summary (average positions)	Fiscal year 1982	Fiscal year 1983	Change from fiscal year 1982
Executive direction	278	292	14
Internal audit and security	847	847	

Budget summary (average positions)	Fiscal year 1982	Fiscal year 1983	Change from fiscal year 1982
Management services	679	721	42
Legal services	1,589	1,529	−60
Technical rulings and services	529	529	
Total	3,922	3,918	−4

The Committee recommendation includes funds for:

Technical rulings—tax law specialists provide direction as to uniform Servicewide application of the tax laws;

Legal services—attorneys try disputed tax assessments in Tax Court, assist in collection litigation, review fraud cases, and provide general legal support for IRS;

Internal audit and security—internal auditors and criminal investigators review all IRS operations to assure they are carried out effectively and that public confidence in the integrity of IRS employees is maintained;

Executive direction and management services—provide Servicewide policy and direction for all IRS programs as well as managing the personnel, logistical and financial resources.

The net reduction of 4 average positions reflects a number of changes:

An increase of 8 average positions for enhancement of research and development activities;

A transfer of average positions (total of 48) and existing workload from other appropriations to conduct studies of unreported income (6 average positions) to support the Payroll/Personnel System (32 average positions) and transfer of other administrative workload (10 average positions);

A net decrease of 60 average positions in the Legal Services program reflecting a continuation of efforts to deal with large case backlogs but at a slightly reduced level from 1982.

The Committee allows the 4,058 positions requested, a reduction of 72 below the 4,130 authorized for fiscal year 1982.

TAXPAYER SERVICE AND RETURNS PROCESSING

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982 to date	$910,462,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	957,679,000
Recommended in the bill	1,000,778,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	+90,316,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	+43,099,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,000,778,000, an increase of $43,099,000 over the fiscal year 1983 budget request, and an increase of $90,316,000 over fiscal year 1982.

Budget summary (avarage positions)	Fiscal year 1982	Fiscal year 1983	Change from fiscal year 1982
Data processing operations	25,416	25,582	166
Statistical reporting	590	577	−13
Taxpayer service	4,818	4,818	0
Total	30,824	30,978	+154

This appropriation includes funds for:

Data processing operations—includes staff for processing tax returns, depositing payments and accounting for revenue collections, verifying the math on returns, and designing and maintaining IRS computer systems;

Statistical reporting—performs statistical research, collects and publishes statistics of income data, forecasts number of tax returns that will be filed and provides statistical support for tax policy formulation and tax administration;

Taxpayer service—assists taxpayers in meeting their tax obligations and protects confidentiality of tax returns and tax return information.

FISCAL YEAR 1983 PROGRAM

This appropriation provides for processing 144.6 million primary returns in FY 1983—2 million more than FY 1982. Additional resources to process these returns should be offset by planned productivity. Staffing is down by 1,538 average positions and 5.0% in total, the net result of the following changes:

An increase of 62 average positions to maintain current program levels;

A 78 average position increase to continue the Service's multiyear Equipment Replacement Program;

211 additional average positions to accelerate the tax systems office automation effort which provides improved automated support for tax enforcement operations—a highly labor intensive operation, not only in the service centers, but also in the regional and district offices. Includes principal projects such as replacement of direct data entry systems equipment, optical character reading equipment for processing federal tax deposits, testing of an automated examination system and a pilot of an automated collection system (total of 125 average positions and $38.2 million), replacement of integrated data retrieval system equipment, and ZIP code presort equipment to reduce postage costs (savings already assumed);

Transfer out of 36 average positions and workload to Salaries and Expenses appropriation;

Reduction of 85 average positions to eliminate one time and start up costs of implementing new automation initiatives.

The Committee allows 22,792 positions, an increase of 405 positions above the 22,387 included in the budget request and an increase of 289 above the 22,503 authorized for 1982.

TAXPAYER SERVICE PROGRAMS

The Committee directs that the taxpayer service programs, including the VITA (Volunteers in Tax Assistance) and TCE (Tax Counseling for the Elderly) programs; the toll-free telephone program; and the walk-in taxpayer assistance program, be continued in 1983 at least at the 1982 level. The Committee has provided $50,382,000 over the President's budget for this purpose.

The Committee is strongly of the opinion that the government has an obligation to assist taxpayers who are trying to comply with the tax laws. Such assistance can only serve the objectives of greater voluntary compliance which, after all, is the basis of the tax program in this country.

EXAMINATIONS AND APPEALS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982 to date	$952,222,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	1,016,634,000
Recommended in the bill	1,009,409,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	+57,187,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	−7,225,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,009,409,000, a reduction of $7,225,000 below the fiscal year 1983 budget request, and an increase of $57,187,000 over fiscal year 1982.

Budget summary (average positions)	Fiscal year 1982	Fiscal year 1983	Change from fiscal year 1982
Examinations	27,882	28,764	882
Appeals	1,833	2,146	313
Total	29,715	30,910	1,195

This appropriation provides funds for:

Examinations—through selective examination of tax returns, this program encourages voluntary compliance with tax laws, determines correct tax liability, and explains differences to taxpayers;

Appeals—provides for independent administrative review of contested assessments.

Examination staffing shows a net increase of 882 average positions in FY 1983—principally reflecting a 1,000 average position increase to strengthen tax enforcement.

Eight percent more returns will be examined in FY 1983, a total of 1.7 million examinations. The coverage rate of all returns will increase to 1.6% in FY 1983, up from 1.58% in FY 1982. Growth in coverage rate is held down because of growth in filings. Also, new resources are directed principally at high income returns having highest revenue potential which take longer, and, therefore, have less impact on overall coverage rates.

Revenue assessments from the Examination program will be approximately $9.6 billion in FY 1983, $318 million of which is attributable to the 1,000 new positions for 1983.

Appeals staffing is up by 313 average positions in FY 1983. 225 average positions included in the increase are directed at reducing backlog of cases awaiting administrative settlement—now totalling over $11.5 billion. Additional revenue related to the enforcement initiative is $190 million. The balance of the staffing increase (88 average positions) is directed at maintaining programs at the current level.

The Committee allows the 30,848 positions requested, an increase of 35 above the 30,813 authorized for 1982.

INVESTIGATIONS AND COLLECTIONS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982 to date	$644,866,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	771,744,000
Recommended in the bill	767,493,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	+122,627,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	−4,251,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $767,493,000, a reduction of $4,251,000 below the fiscal year 1983 budget request, and an increase of $122,627,000 over fiscal year 1982.

Budget summary (average positions)	Fiscal year 1982	Fiscal year 1983	Change from fiscal year 1982
Tax fraud investigations	4,361	4,361	
Collection	14,556	18,194	3,638
Employee plans and exempt organizations	1,985	2,004	19
Total	20,902	24,559	3,657

This appropriation includes funds for:

Tax fraud investigations—enforces criminal statutes relating to violations of internal revenue laws, investigates cases of suspected intent to defraud, recommends prosecution as warranted, and assists in preparation and trial of criminal tax cases;

Collection—enhances voluntary compliance through collecting unpaid tax accounts, securing unfiled tax returns, and identifying and preventing delinquency in filing tax returns;

Employee plans and exempt organizations—monitors private pension plans for compliance with law, determines qualification of organizations requesting tax-exempt status, conducts selective, periodic examinations of organizations to assure ongoing tax-exempt status, examines returns of private foundations to assure proper payment of excise taxes.

The Committee recommendation provides for 24,559 average positions, an increase of 3,657 positions from fiscal year 1982. This increase consists of:

An increase of 4,000 average positions in the collection program as the principal component of the Service's tax enforcement initiative. This increase, of which 3,000 average positions would be directed at collecting overdue taxes and 1,000 average positions to secure delinquent returns from taxpayers who should be filing but aren't, will result in an additional $1.7 billion collected in fiscal year 1983. This additional staff is meant to be a temporary increase to deal with large backlogs of overdue taxes, which are no longer in dispute but remain unpaid, and delinquent returns;

A net decrease of 362 average positions in the Collection program, principally the result of the non-recurring nature of the fiscal year 1982 supplemental increases which enables enforcement staff to be hired and trained during fiscal year 1982, allowing them to be fully productive during fiscal year 1983;

A transfer of 19 average positions and workload from other appropriations to the Employee Plans and Exempt Organizations activity.

The Committee allows the 24,552 positions requested, an increase of 2,851 above the authorized level of 21,701 positions authorized for fiscal year 1982.

PAYMENT WHERE ENERGY CREDIT EXCEEDS LIABILITY FOR TAX

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982 to date	$440,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	300,000
Recommended in the bill	300,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	−140,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $300,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1983 budget request, and a decrease of $140,000 below fiscal year 1982.

Tax legislation was enacted in 1978 which authorized a solar-wind business energy credit beginning October 1, 1978. There will be instances where a solar-wind business credit will exceed the amount of tax liability owed on the return resulting in either an offset to another tax liability of the filer or a refund. This account provides for those funds which are required to cover the offsets (to other liabiliities) or make payments to businesses when solar-wind credits exceed the tax liabilities owed as provided by Public Law 95-618.

The refundable credit for solar or wind property for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1979 was repealed. However, funds will be required through 1985 to cover offsets or make payments resulting from amended returns filed, the examination of returns filed, and other returns filed for the years covered by the statute.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

The Committee denies the proposed Administrative Provision providing authority for the transfer of funds between Internal Revenue Service accounts.

The authority requested is similar to that provided in FY 1982 to the Treasury Department by Section 110 of the Continuing Resolution (Public Law 97-92). Similar authority was previously granted in Fiscal Year 1979 when IRS reorganized and restructured their operating appropriations from three to four appropriations. The IRS used $1 million of this authority to correct small estimating errors.

This transfer authority was provided in 1979 and again in 1982 for specific purposes. It does not appear to be warranted by any special circumstances in 1983. Further Committee reports for 1979 and 1982 clearly stated that this authority was granted for those years only and was not to be considered permanent authority. Furthermore, the size of the individual appropriations to the Internal Revenue Service would appear to give the Service ample flexibility to manage its requirements within each account without transfers.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982 to date	$195,477,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	301,882,000
Recommended in the bill	220,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	+24,523,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	−81,882,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $220,000,000, a reduction of $81,882,000 below the fiscal year 1983 budget request, and an increase of $24,523,000 over fiscal year 1982.

The Treasury Department proposed to abolish the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms in 1982 and transfer its functions to the Secret Service and Customs. The FY 1983 budget was prepared on that assumption. Accordingly, no funds were requested in the 1983 budget for the BATF. Instead, $93,431,000 was added in the budget request for Secret Service and $31,464,000 was added in the Customs budget for functions previously performed by the BATF. After extensive hearings and consideration, the Congress rejected the proposal to abolish the BATF and instead directed in the Urgent Supplemental Appropriations Act (Public Law 97-216) that it be continued. In order to comply with Public Law 97-216, it is necessary to reduce Secret Service and Customs budgets by the amounts mentioned above and to include certain other amounts to permit the BATF to continue to discharge its responsibilities.

The Secret Service is responsible for protection of the President and other officials, investigating counterfeiting of currency and check forgeries, protection of the White House and other buildings in Washington, D.C.

The Secret Service is also responsible for the protection of foreign diplomatic missions located in metropolitan areas (other than the District of Columbia) in the United States where there are located twenty or more such missions headed by full-time officers, except that such protection shall be provided only (A) on the basis of extraordinary protective need, (B) upon request of the affected metropolitan area, and (C) when the extraordinary protective need arises in association with a visit to or occurs at a permanent mission to an international organization of which the United States is a member of an observer mission invited to participate in the work of such organization; provided, that such protection may be extended at places of temporary domicile in connection with such a visit.

The Committee has provided $15,000,000 for payments to state and local governments. Of this amount $8 million is for payment of claims submitted for prior years. These claims are reviewed and certified as valid by the Treasury Department prior to payment. The Committee has also provided $7 million for payments to be made in fiscal year 1983.

The Committee has inserted a provision which names the Secret Service Training Facility at Beltsville, Maryland, after James J. Rowley, a former Director of the U.S. Secret Service. The Committee has taken this action to honor a great public servant who dedicated his life to law enforcement. This designation was contained in previous appropriations acts (H.R. 5922 and H.R. 6682) and was agreed to by both House and Senate. The bills were vetoed by the President for other reasons.

The Committee allows the 3,801 permanent positions requested for 1983, an increase of 109 over the 3,729 positions authorized for 1982.

PAYMENT OF EXCISE TAXES

The Committee has continued a general provision (Sec. 104 of the accompanying bill) prohibiting the shortening of time granted, or altering the mode of payment permitted, for payment of excise taxes by law or regulations in effect on January 1, 1981.

The Committee also directs that no other changes be made in the manner in which these payments are now made, including use of the so-called "lock box" arrangement.

TITLE II—UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

PAYMENT TO THE POSTAL SERVICE FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982 to date	$706,810,400
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	500,000,000
Recommended in the bill	708,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	+1,189,600
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	+208,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $708,000,000, an increase of $208,000,000 over the fiscal year 1983 budget request, and an increase of $1,189,600 over fiscal year 1982.

The Postal Service appropriation is authorized by the Postal Reform Act and the Omnibus Budget and Reconciliation Act.

Appropriations for public service were authorized by Congress in the Postal Reorganization Act as amended by the Omnibus Budget and Reconciliation Act. The Postal Reorganization Act established the public service reimbursement as an amount equal to 10 percent of the actual appropriation for 1971. In 1981 that percent dropped to 8 percent, a reduction from $920,000,000 in 1979 and $828,000,000 in 1980 to $736,000,000 in 1981 and $644,000,000 in 1982. The Reconciliation Act amended the 1982 authorized level to $250,000,000 and the 1983 authorized level to $100,000,000. The Administration has proposed no appropriation for this public service subsidy in 1983. The Committee recommends no appropriation for the public service subsidy in 1983.

Appropriations for revenue foregone are for that revenue lost by the Postal Service as a result of providing mail service to newspaper and magazine publishers; shippers of books, records, and other special fourth-class mail; and certain non-profit organizations at a reduced rate. This revenue loss, which is the difference between the reduced rate and the full rate, is to be provided to the Postal Service by an annual appropriation by Congress, as specified in the Postal Reorganization Act and the Omnibus Budget and Reconciliation Act. The request for this item is $500,000,000, a reduction of $208,000,000 below the authorized level and an increase of $100,000,000 over the amount provided in the Budget Resolution.

With regard to the subsidy for free and reduced rate mail, the table presented below shows the cost and subsidy payment by class under the budget request.

POSTAL REVENUES AND REQUESTED FOREGONE APPROPRIATIONS, 1983 ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION BY PREFERRED RATE SUBCLASSES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total cost		Postal revenues	Subsidy	Subsidy as a percent of cost
	Attributable [1]	Nonattributable [2]			
Service category:					
Second-class mail:					
Within-the-county	71,968	36,357	80,105	28,220	26.1
Outside-the-county:					
Nonprofit publications	288,087	45,293	298,224	35,156	10.5
Classroom publications	6,240	6,171	7,621	4,790	38.6
Regular rate publications	[3] 883,266	17,390	887,158	13,498	1.5
Third-class mail: Bulk rate nonprofit	504,306	466,838	608,788	362,356	37.3
Fourth class: Library rate material	69,540	23,081	74,706	17,915	19.3
Free mail for blind and handicapped		20,485		20,485	100.0
Reconciliation adjustment				17,580	
Total	1,823,407	615,615	1,956,602	[4] 500,000	

[1] Comprised of direct and indirect variable costs, including longer-run variable costs and specific fixed costs.

[2] That portion of total nonattributable costs which are to be covered by these subclasses in the form of continuing appropriations.

[3] Includes additional nonattributable costs not covered by continuing appropriations.

[4] Represents ceiling imposed by the current administration.

POSTAL REVENUES AND ESTIMATED REVENUE FORGONE APPROPRIATIONS, 1983—ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION BY PREFERRED RATE SUBCLASS

[Dollars in thousands]

Service category	Total cost [1]		Postal revenues	Subsidy	Subsidy as a percent of cost
	Attributable [2]	Nonattributable [3]			
2d-class mail: Within the county	$65,070	$32,872	$56,861	$41,081	41.9
Outside the county:					
Nonprofit publications	260,473	40,952	220,623	80,802	26.8
Classroom publications	5,642	5,579	5,045	6,176	55.0
Regular rate publications	[4] 875,552	15,723	860,514	30,761	3.5
3d-class mail	455,968	422,091	396,155	481,904	54.9
4th-class mail: Library rate	62,874	20,869	54,532	29,211	34.9
Free for blind and handicapped	—	20,485	—	20,485	100.0
Reconciliation adjustment	—	—	—	17,580	—
Total	1,725,579	558,571	1,593,730	708,000	—

[1] Reflects new volume levels anticipated if rates are revised to support $708 million subsidy level.

[2] Comprised of direct and indirect variable costs, including longer run variable cost and specific fixed costs.

[3] That portion of total nonattributable costs which are to be covered by these subclasses in the form of continuing appropriations.

[4] Includes additional nonattributable costs not covered by continuing appropriations.

The Committee recommends that the revenue foregone subsidy be fully funded at the authorized level of $708 million. The following table illustrates the impact of various appropriation levels on various preferred rate mailers:

COMPARATIVE PHASED POSTAL RATES FOR ILLUSTRATIVE MAILINGS—ADJUSTED FOR APPROPRIATION SHORTFALL REVENUE FORGONE APPROPRIATIONS FOR ALL CLASSES REDUCED PROPORTIONATELY FISCAL YEAR 1983

[In cents]

	Current rates effective July 6, 1982	Rate July 28, 1982 (step 13)	Rates at total revenue forgone appropriation of (millions)		
			$708	$500	$400
2d-class publications:					
In county (rural newspaper; frequency, weekly; weight, 4 ounces; advertising, 50 percent; all delivered in county presorted to 5 digits)	3.6	3.4	3.8	4.7	5.6
Nonprofit (veteran's magazine; frequency, monthly; weight, 4 ounces; advertising, 20 percent; New York to Chicago; presorted to 5 digits)	8.0	6.0	6.9	8.2	8.4
Classroom (publication; frequency, weekly; weight, 12 ounces; advertising, 15 percent; New York to Chicago; 32 copies per piece)	7.3	6.4	6.8	8.4	10.5
Science of Agriculture (rural agricultural newspaper; frequency, weekly; weight, 4 ounces; advertising, 50 percent; within 150 miles of entry; presorted to 5 digits)	8.5	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.7
Under 5,000 copies (newspaper; frequency, weekly; weight, 4 ounces; advertising, 50 percent; within 150 miles of entry; presorted to 5 digits)	8.1	6.7	7.3	8.2	8.4
3d-class (nonprofit fundraising letter; weight, ¾ ounce; nationwide distribution):					
Presorted to 5 digits	5.0	4.0	4.4	5.4	6.3
Required presort	5.9	4.9	5.3	6.4	7.4
4th-class (library rate book between libraries; weight, 2 pounds; New York to Chicago)	$0.47	$0.43	$0.48	$0.58	$0.65

USE OF RENTAL VERSUS GOVERNMENT-OWNED MAIL TRAILERS

It has been the understanding of the Committee for a number of years that it has been more economical for the Postal Service to use rental trailers rather than government-owned trailers for the movement of mail within New York City. Accordingly, the Postal Service is requested to continue the use of rental trailers for the movement of mail in New York City rather than purchasing and using government-owned trailers.

TITLE III—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982 to date	$250,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1983	250,000
Recommended in the bill	250,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $250,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1983 budget request.

These funds provide for the compensation of the President. The salary of the President is $200,000 per year, with a $50,000 expense allowance. The bill provides that any of the $50,000 that is unused will revert to the Treasury and that none of the funds appropriated for the expense allowance are to be considered as taxable to the President.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982 to date	$11,911,660
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1983	13,640,000
Recommended in the bill	12,904,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	+992,340
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	−736,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $12,904,000, a reduction of $736,000 below the fiscal year 1983 budget request, and an increase of $992,340 over fiscal year 1982.

This Office provides common administrative support and services to all agencies within the Executive Office of the President, and upon request, assists the White House Office in performing its role of providing those administrative services which are primarily in direct support of the President.

These services include personnel and financial management; administrative support, such as mail distribution, messenger services, printing and duplicating and procurement; maintaining library and information retrieval facilities; and computer operations and related support services, including systems development.

Program development in ADP systems will be funded by reimbursements from users.

SUMMARY OF BUDGET INCREASES

The major part of the budget increase is associated with the one program increase of $1,200,000 for the long-range ADP planning and major system upgrade of the Executive Office of the President computer system. Specifically, the request for the $1,200,000 includes funding for long-range ADP planning, the computer upgrade, related support, as well as continuous tracking and evaluation of the EOP centralized computer systems. Preliminary studies have shown that the current computer systems will reach saturation in September 1982. These computer systems have been and will continue to be faced with demands due to the greater dependency on ADP facilities which occur as a result of staffing reductions as well as the high priority given to the various President's Economic Initiatives. The timely upgrade of these computer systems is important to the continuance of these and other equally important program initiatives within the EOP.

The Committee allows the 131 positions requested for 1983, a reduction of 5 from the 136 positions authorized for 1982.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982 to date	$19,652,440
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	22,164,000
Recommended in the bill	21,304,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	+1,651,560
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	−860,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $21,304,000, a reduction of $860,000 below the fiscal year 1983 budget request, and an increase of $1,651,560 over fiscal year 1982.

The mission of the White House Office is to insure proper support and assistance to the President in an efficient, cost-effective manner. The White House Office requested $22,164,000 for fiscal year 1983. This amount would provide for 322 full-time permanent positions, a reduction of 28 positions below fiscal year 1981. This staff provides support and assistance to the President in enabling him to carry out his duties and responsibilities.

The largest proportions of the White House Office budget are allocated to personnel compensation and benefits, payments to GSA for office space, and to other overhead rents, communications, and utilities. These three categories absorb 90 percent of the total White House Office budget. The remaining 10 percent provides travel funds for the President and his staff, supplies, printing, contractual services, equipment, and other expenses associated with office operations.

SUMMARY OF BUDGET INCREASES

The projected cost increases recommended for fiscal year 1983 are in two major areas: personnel, and other operating expenses. In the personnel area, there is an increase representing annualization of hiring lapses from 1982, which accounts for 20 percent of the total increase. These lapses are the interim vacancies in their staff which are extended for short periods of time instead of immediately refilling the position, so as to generate savings of salary costs to meet the budget reductions in fiscal year 1982. In 1983, however, the Office is projecting a constant, full staffing level throughout the year.

The remaining increase is for inflation on other operating expenses, such as supplies, printing, rentals and communications, and other contractual services. The discretionary accounts such as travel and equipment have not been increased at all for fiscal year 1983.

The Committee allows the 322 positions requested for 1983, the same number authorized for 1982.

EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982 to date	$3,650,020
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	3,878,000
Recommended in the bill	3,878,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	+227,980
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,878,000, the full amount of the fiscal year 1983 budget request, and an increase of $227,980 over fiscal year 1982.

This appropriation provides for the care, maintenance and operation of the Executive Residence. This includes maintenance, repair and alterations, refurnishings, improvements, heating and lighting, including electric power and fixtures, of the Executive Residence at the White House, and official entertainment expenses of the President.

The Committee allows the 86 positions requested for 1983, the same number as authorized for 1982.

OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982 to date	$177,600
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	281,000
Recommended in the bill	281,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	+103,400
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $281,000, the full amount of the fiscal year 1983 budget request, and an increase of $103,400 over fiscal year 1982.

This appropriation provides for the purchase, lease, and operation of appropriate equipment, furnishings, improvements, alterations, maintenance, repairs, services, and other provisions as may be required under the supervision of the Vice President to enable him to perform and discharge appropriately the duties, functions, and obligations associated with his office. The estimates also include official entertainment expenses of the Vice President. The fiscal year 1983 request will provide for the continuous day-to-day habitability, up-keep, and operational services of the Vice Presidental residence.

No positions are funded by this appropriation.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PRESIDENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982 to date	$1,433,440
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	1,483,000
Recommended in the bill	1,478,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	+44,560
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	−5,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,478,000, a reduction of $5,000 below the fiscal year 1983 budget request, and an increase of $44,560 over fiscal year 1982.

This appropriation is to provide for a staff for the Vice President to carry out his executive branch functions and to enable the Vice President to provide assistance to the President. This assistance takes the form of directed and special Presidentially-assigned functions.

The Vice President serves as a member of the President's Cabinet and acts as Chairman when the President is absent (designated by the President) and he serves as Vice Chairman of the National Security Council (designated by the President) (Member of NSC—National Security Act of 1947), he is also an adviser to the President on issues and national problems and assists the President in ceremonial functions and in the conduct of international affairs. The Vice President also has a staff funded by the Senate for his duties in the legislative branch.

The Committee denies language which would have allowed the Vice President to expend funds for travel without regard to the general provision in this Act which limits travel expenses to the amounts requested in the budget estimate. The Committee believes that this limitation on travel ought to apply equally to all accounts in the bill, and that an exception is not warranted in this particular Office.

The Committee allows the 23 positions requested for 1983, a reduction of 1 from the authorized level for fiscal year 1982.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982 to date	$1,985,420
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	2,115,000
Recommended in the bill	2,100,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	+114,580
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	−15,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,100,000, a reduction of $15,000 below the fiscal year 1983 budget request, and an increase of $114,580 over fiscal year 1982.

The Council of Economic Advisers analyzes the national economy and its various segments, advises the President on economic developments, recommends policies for economic growth and stability, appraises economic programs and policies of the Federal Government, and assists in preparation of the annual Economic Report of the President to Congress.

The Committee allows the 34 positions requested for fiscal year 1983, a decrease of 1 below the 35 authorized for 1982.

OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982 to date	$2,603,900
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	2,653,000
Recommended in the bill	2,600,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	−3,900
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	−53,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,600,000, a reduction of $53,000 below the fiscal year 1983 budget request, and a decrease of $3,900 below fiscal year 1982.

The Office of Policy Development is charged with advising and assisting the President in the formulation, evaluation and coordination of national domestic policy. The Office of Policy Development has the central role in formulation of domestic policy and is responsible for coordinating and supporting the Cabinet Councils and for supporting the President's Economic Policy Advisory Board. The budget request for the Office of Policy Development also provides for the staff of the closely related activities: Planning and Evaluation and Cabinet Administration.

The Committee allows the 45 positions requested for 1983, a reduction of 1 position below the 46 authorized for fiscal year 1982.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982 to date	$3,556,540
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	3,976,000
Recommended in the bill	3,900,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	+343,460
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	−76,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,900,000, a reduction of $76,000 below the fiscal year 1983 budget request, and an increase of $343,460 over fiscal year 1982.

The primary purpose of the Council is to advise the President with respect to the integration of domestic, foreign and military policies relating to the national security. Subject to the direction of the President, it is the responsibility of the Council to assess and appraise the objectives, commitments and risks of the United States in relation to actual and potential military power, to consider policies on matters of common interest to the departments and agencies of the Government, and to make recommendations and other reports to the President.

The Committee allows the 60 positions requested for fiscal year 1983, a reduction of 2 from the 62 authorized for fiscal year 1982.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982 to date	$33,521,580
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	36,109,000
Recommended in the bill	33,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	−521,580
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	−3,109,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $33,000,000 a reduction of $3,109,000 below the fiscal year 1983 budget request, and a decrease of $521,580 below fiscal year 1982.

The Office assists the President in the discharge of his budgetary, management, and other executive responsibilities. The Office performs the function of assisting the President in the preparation and execution of the Federal budget. The Office also provides the President with an institutional staff capability in executive management—particularly in program evaluation and coordination, Government organization, and information and management systems.

The Committee has inserted a provision which prohibits the Office of Management and Budget from interfering with the rulemaking processes of regulatory agencies.

The Committee feels strongly that the various regulatory agencies which were established by law and charged with regulatory responsibilities and authority within their respective areas should not be precluded from discharging their functions by OMB. The Committee does not feel that OMB should attempt to abrogate the legally issued regulations and decisions of these regulatory agencies.

NEW YORK ASSAY OFFICE

The Committee is concerned over the potential losses and additional costs to the Federal Government resulting from the decision of the Bureau of the Mint to close the New York Assay Office. The Mint has stated it has no way of assessing cost, losses or other impacts on other goverment agencies as a result of closure. This statment is ominous in its implication that agencies are making decisions in isolation with no regard for impact on the Federal budget as a whole.

The Committee therefore directs the Office of Management and Budget to conduct an investigation of this issue in full consultation with VA, DLA, Energy Department and other Federal departments and agencies. OMB should report its findings to the committee no later than December 1, 1982. Pending delivery and study of this report by the Committee, the Bureau of the Mint has been directed to freeze all actions directed toward closure of the New York Assay Office. Further discussion of the Committee's concern will be found under Title I of this report.

STATISTICAL POLICY

The Committee is concerned about the integrity of the country's statistical system. The Statistical Policy Branch of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs was recently abolished. This country is without a distinct governmental unit that is specifically responsible for assuring the quality of statistics and coordinating statistical policy. (The Committee on Government Operations is presently reviewing this situation.) The Committee on National Statistics of the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council has a great deal of expertise in statistical matters.

The Committee on National Statistics was established 10 years ago on the recommendation of the President's Commission on Federal Statistics. It is composed of professional statisticians and scientists who volunteer their time to the Committee so that studies and reviews can be conducted of the work of Federal statistical agencies. The work of the Committee focuses on encouraging the better use of statistical methods and improving the statistical information on which policy decisions are made. To date, operating expenses and staff salaries of the Committee have been covered by contributions from statistical agencies. Current budget reductions at most agencies, however, have either eliminated or restricted this source of funding for the Committee.

Since the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) is the agency charged with statistical policy coordination, the Committee directs that OMB insure that action is taken to continue this essential program.

The Committee allows the 594 positions requested for 1983, a reduction of 10 below the 604 positions authorized for 1982.

OFFICE OF FEDERAL PROCUREMENT POLICY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982 to date	$2,428,840
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	2,486,000
Recommended in the bill	2,400,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	−28,840
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	−86,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,400,000, a reduction of $86,000 below the fiscal year 1983 budget request, and a decrease of $28,840 below fiscal year 1982.

The Office of Federal Procurement Policy is responsible for promoting economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the procurement of property and services by and for the executive branch. The Office of Federal Procurement Policy funds the Federal Acquisition Institute to serve as the interagency focal point for promoting and coordinating Government-wide planning, development, implementation, and evaluation of programs in procurement, research, education and training, and career development.

The Committee allows the 40 positions requested for FY 1983, a reduction of 1 below the 41 positions authorized for 1982.

PROPERTY REVIEW BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982 to date	
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	$445,000

Recommended in the bill	445,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	+445,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $445,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1983 budget request, and an increase of $445,000 over fiscal year 1982.

This appropriation provides funds for operation of the Property Review Board. The Board was established by Executive Order 12348 in February, 1982, for the purpose of developing a centralized policy mechanism for the management of Federal real property assets, and overseeing an accelerated property disposal program.

UNANTICIPATED NEEDS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982 to date	$844,800
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	1,000,000
Recommended in the bill	1,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	+155,200
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,000,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1983 budget request, and an increase of $155,200 over fiscal year 1982.

These funds enable the President to meet unanticipated needs in furtherance of the national interest, security, or defense. The allocations for 1981 were as follows (in thousands of dollars):

United States-Japan Economic Relations Group	65
President's Commission for a National Agenda for the Eighties	100
Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries	58

No positions are funded by this appropriation.

TITLE IV—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982 to date	$1,103,200
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	1,339,000
Recommended in the bill	1,100,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	–3,200
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	–239,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,100,000, a reduction of $239,000 below the fiscal year 1983 budget request, and a decrease of $3,200 below fiscal year 1982.

The Conference assists the President, the Congress, the administrative agencies, and executive departments in improving existing administrative procedure, including achievement of needed regulatory reform. It is responsible for conducting studies of the efficiency, adequacy, and fairness of present procedures by which the Federal administrative agencies and executive departments determine the rights, privileges, and obligations of private persons. On the basis of such studies the Conference issues formal recommendations for improvements and then encourages implementation of the recommendations through appropriate agency, congressional, or judicial action.

In addition to its research activities, the Conference also arranges for the interchange among administrative agencies of information useful in improving administrative procedures; collects, tabulates, analyzes, and publishes statistics from administrative agencies to identify and correct delays and other problems in the administrative process; and, on an ongoing basis, furnishes assistance and advice on matters of administrative procedure to the agencies, Congress, and others.

The Committee believes that the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations and the Administrative Conference of the U.S. should work cooperatively toward resolving regulatory conflicts and overlap among Federal, state and local agencies. The Committee is particularly interested in having both agencies address the issue of streamlining the permit process based on approaches that lead to improved intergovernmental cooperation. There remains considerable concern over the complexity and costs associated with the permit process in the review of energy and port development projects. The Committee expects ACIR and ACUS to work together to assess alternative ways to resolve intergovernmental problems and conflicts in permitting. In conducting this joint effort, the agencies will seek the input of business, government and environmental experts.

The Committee allows the 21 permanent positions requested for FY 1983, the same number as authorized in fiscal year 1982.

ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982 to date	$1,762,960
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	1,920,000
Recommended in the bill	1,900,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	+137,040
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	−20,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,900,000, a reduction of $20,000 below the fiscal year 1983 budget request, and an increase of $137,040 over fiscal year 1982.

The Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR) is an independent, bipartisan body which identifies and analyzes the causes of intergovernmental conflicts and recommends ways of strengthening and improving the American Federal system. The 26-member Commission includes elected and appointed officials from Federal, State and local governments, as well as representatives of the general public.

The Commission and its staff examine Federal, State, and local trends, events, and programs having an intergovernmental impact. Proposed legislation and executive actions are reviewed to determine their overall effect on the Federal system. The Commission also identifies emerging problems of Federal-State-local relations and assists States and localities in anticipating and meeting problems caused by various intergovernmental overlaps and conflicts.

The Commission makes recommendations concerning the workings and structural arrangements of governmental units and allocation of responsibilities and revenues among the various levels of government. The recommendations and published reports growing out of the Commission's work are submitted to the executive and legislative branches of Federal, State and local governments for appropriate action.

The Committee allows the 34 permanent positions requested for 1983, the same number as authorized for 1982.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL PAY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, fiscal year 1982 to date	$184,320
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	204,000
Recommended in the bill	200,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	+15,680
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	−4,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $200,000, a reduction of $4,000 below the fiscal year 1983 budget request, and an increase of $15,680 over fiscal year 1982.

The Committee was appointed in accordance with the Federal Pay Comparability Act of 1970. The Committee assists the President in carrying out the policy of comparability in pay between major Federal statutory pay systems and private enterprise. The Committee reviews the annual report of the President's pay agent and considers the recommendations of representatives of Federal employees and other officials of the Federal Government. The Committee then prepares for the President an independent report with its findings and recommendations.

The Committee allows the 3 positions requested for fiscal year 1983, the same number as authorized for 1982.

Committee for Purchase from the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, fiscal year 1982 to date	$543,160
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	653,000
Recommended in the bill	653,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	+109,840
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $653,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1983 budget request, and an increase of $109,840 over fiscal year 1982.

The Committee's primary objective is to increase the employment opportunities for the blind and other severely handicapped and, whenever possible, to prepare them to engage in normal competitive employment. The Committee determines which commodities and services are suitable for Government procurement from qualified non-profit agencies serving the blind and other severely handicapped; publishes a procurement list of such commodities and services; determines the fair market price for commodities and service on the procurement list; and makes rules and regulations necessary to carry out the purposes of the act.

The Committee staff supervises the selection and assignment of new commodities and services, assists in establishing prices, reviews and adjusts these prices, verifies the qualifications of workshops, and monitors their performance.

The Committee allows the 12 positions requested for fiscal year 1983, the same number as authorized for fiscal year 1982.

Federal Election Commission

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982 to date	$9,174,400
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	9,880,000
Recommended in the bill	9,700,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	+525,600
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	−180,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $9,700,000, a reduction of $180,000 below the fiscal year 1983 budget request, and an increase of $525,600 over fiscal year 1982.

The Commission monitors compliance with the law relative to limitations on campaign expenditures and political contributions to provide for public financing of Presidential nominating conventions and Presidential primary elections and for other purposes relative to Federal elections. The Commission is required to submit a report to the President and Congress not later than June 1 of each year. The Federal Election Commission has the authority to go directly to Congress with their budget request. For fiscal year 1983 both the Administration and the Commission are requesting an appropriation of $9,880,000.

SUMMARY OF BUDGET INCREASES REQUESTED

The Commission reduced costs in fiscal year 1982 in order to meet the Continuing Resolution level of $8.990 million. As a result, several programs are staffed at a low level. Most of the increase which would be realized under a fiscal year 1983 appropriation of $9.880 million would not be used to expand activities, but would be allocated to restoration of funds for programs and activities previously reduced or eliminated. These increases include:

(a) $22,000 for Campaign Finance Seminars in cities other than Washington, D.C.

(b) $219,627 for a contract which would provide for anticipated data entry needs for all fiscal year 1983.

(c) $84,000 to cover the anticipated costs of within-grade increases for eligible employees.

(d) $35,000 to cover the cost of the executive pay raise effective January 1, 1982, for a full year in fiscal year 1983 ($35,000 more than fiscal year 1982).

(e) $30,000 to assess the adequacy of the Commission's automated data processing contract in anticipation of renegotiation of the contract in fiscal year 1984.

(f) $175,000 to cover anticipated increased costs for basic supplies and materials, such as paper and microfilm, as well as other items such as telephones, printing, publications, postage and reproduction services.

(g) $65,000 to provide for the replacement of equipment which as been at the Commission since 1975–76 and is wearing out, specifically in the Public Records Office.

(h) Restoration of training funds to $37,000. This is $32,000 more than projected in fiscal year 1982.

(i) $85,000 to build the Audit staff back to 24 positions by the end of fiscal year 1983 in order to begin the public financing process for the 1984 presidential election.

The Committee authorizes the Commission to make reductions in those areas which will have the least impact on the operations of the Commission.

The Committee allows the 212 positions requested for fiscal year 1983, an increase of 10 over the 202 authorized for fiscal year 1982.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

FEDERAL BUILDINGS FUND

LIMITATIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF REVENUE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1982 enacted to date	Fiscal year 1983 budget request	Committee bill, fiscal year 1983	Committee recommendation compared with—	
				Fiscal year 1982 enacted to date	Fiscal year 1983 budget request
Construction and acquisition of facilities	$71,492	$68,415	$67,915	−$3,577	−$500
Repairs and alterations	198,581	257,400	224,439	+25,858	−32,961
Purchase contract payments	161,725	159,971	159,971	−1,754	
Rental of space	722,439	770,000	770,000	+47,561	
Real property operations	626,346	676,524	676,524	+50,178	
Program direction	91,607	95,791	95,791	+4,184	
Total new obligational authority	1,872,190	2,028,101	1,994,640	+122,450	−33,461

COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

The Committee recommends a limitation on the availability of revenue from the Federal Buildings Fund of $1,994,640,300, an increase of $122,450,300 over the amount enacted to date for fiscal year 1982 and $33,460,700 below the fiscal year 1983 budget request. As a general proposition, the Committee has recommended funding for projects having prospectuses approved by both the House and Senate as well as those projects that have House approval only. Projects that have only Senate approved prospectuses have been denied without prejudice on the basis that such projects should more properly be considered by the Senate.

CONSTRUCTION AND ACQUISITION OF FACILITIES

The Committee recommends $67,915,000 in new obligational authority in this activity. The program consists of three construction projects, one extension project, acquisition by transfer of three U.S. Postal Service properties, and funding in the amount of $1,000,000 for the development of projects not subject to prospectus approval (less than $500,000) and $14,114,000 for the purchase of commercial buildings.

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS

The Committee recommends $224,439,300 in new obligational authority in this activity, which provides funding for basic work to correct deterioration, malfunction and obsolescence, improvement to space to promote utilization, special fire prevention, lifesafety and property protection, special aids for the handicapped, special environmental protection and the special energy conservation program. The Committee has provided funding for those prospectuses which either have been approved by both the House and Senate or by the House only.

RENOVATION OF BLAIR HOUSE

The Committee has included $2,000,000 for architectural and engineering studies for the proposed renovation of the Blair House on the representation that major repairs of an extensive nature are required to restore this building to safe and suitable operation. While the Committee agrees that a suitable facility should be available to accommodate visiting foreign dignitaries, the estimated $7,020,000 cost of such repairs seems to be very high.

The Committee recommends $2,000,000 to enable thorough architectural and engineering studies of the building to determine the extent as well as the cost of renovation. GSA is directed to report the results of the studies to the Congress as soon as completed.

PURCHASE CONTRACT PAYMENTS

The Committee recommends the full budget request of $159,971,000 for this program. This provides $3,771,000 for increased payments of principal, taxes and administrative expenses; offset by a decrease of $5,525,000 for interest payments.

RENTAL OF SPACE

The Committee recommends $770,000,000 in new obligational authority for this account, an increase of $47,561,000 for this activity. This increase provides $7,900,000 for 0.4 million square feet of agency expansion space to be leased in 1983; $9,000,000 for agency expansion space (1.7 million square feet) acquired in 1982; $87,400,000 for commercial rental rate increases; $2,400,000 for increase in U.S.P.S. space. This increase, totalling $106,700,000, if offset by decreases of $57,389,000 for release of space no longer required resulting from agencies moves to new Federal Buildings and to consolidated locations; and $1,500,000 for space released in FY 1982. There is a net decrease in leased space inventory of 6.6 million square feet from the end of FY 1982 to the end of FY 1983.

REAL PROPERTY OPERATIONS

The Committee recommends $676,524,000 for this activity. This increase of $50,178,000 will provide $2,587,000 for operations in newly acquired GSA operated space; $7,734,000 for wage board increases, $18,351,000 for the increased cost of utilities and fuel; $13,873,000 for escalated costs of supplies and materials and building services contracts; $3,611,000 for full year cost of the October, 1981 classified pay increase and $7,173,000 for increased cleaning in Headquarters buildings. These increases, totalling $53,329,000 are offset by decreases totalling $3,151,000 consisiting of $387,000 for costs related to GSA operated space scheduled to be released in FY 1983 and $2,764,000 in savings due to programmatic changes for energy conservation efforts.

PROGRAM DIRECTION

The Committee recommends the full budget request of $95,791,000 for program direction. This provides for an increase of $3,002,000 for full year cost of classified pay increases effective October, 1981; $662,000 for payment to the Department of Labor for employee Accident Compensation and Unemployment Compensation; $210,000 for postage and fees; $1,092,000 for increased cost of Automatic Data Processing; an increase of $240,000 associated with the Contract Officer Warranty Program; and $2,000,000 for increases in cost of supplies and materials, telephone and teletype services, rental and depreciation of administrative equipment and furniture, printing and reproduction services, and other miscellaneous support costs.

RETENTION OF PARK HILL MINT SITE, DENVER, COLO.

The Committee directs the General Services Administration to retain in government ownership the Park Hill Mint Site in Denver, Colorado, until such time as a determination has been made concerning the need and location for a new Mint to replace the present Mint at Denver.

ENERGY AND WATER CONSERVATION

GSA is extensively involved in the application of energy and water conservation measures for new and existing buildings and building operations to reduce consumption costs. The Committee regards this work to be extremely important in light of increasing energy and water costs in federally-owned or leased buildings.

The Committee understands that, on the basis of the most recent available Department of Energy data, the federal government spent over $3.3 billion for energy consumption in fiscal 1980. This represents a $1.3 billion increase over fiscal 1975 consumption costs. GSA will provide the Committee, by January 31, 1983, with its assessment of the difficulties and progress made in implementing its energy conservation program throughout the government.

OPERATING EXPENSES, PERSONAL PROPERTY

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982 to date	
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	$91,731,000
Recommended in the bill	
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	91,731,000

The Committee does not recommend a new appropriation account as requested in the budget because legislation authorizing industrial funding was rejected by the Congress. The Committee has continued funding for these activities under separate accounts as outlined below.

This appropriation request would have provided for management of supplies, property management, and procurement support for a worldwide supply system; direction and coordination of Government-Wide transportation and travel management, management of motor equipment and public utilities, the audit of Government transportation bills, the processing of transportation claims by and against the U.S. Government; and the management, procurement, and utilization of automatic data processing, telecommunications, and office information equipment and services. This new appropriation would have replaced the former appropriations "Operating Expenses, FSS", "Operating Expenses, TPUS", and "Operating Expenses, ADTS."

INDUSTRIAL FUNDING

The budget request for 1983 pending before Congress is predicated on industrial funding being authorized by October 1, 1982, and implemented for the entire fiscal year. Basically, industrial funding is a concept that involves GSA charging their customers for not only the purchase price of the item (which they currently do under existing law) but also charging them for all other overhead costs such as personnel, SLUC, etc. GSA has proposed legislation which would authorize them to charge their customers for these other direct expenses. The entire cost of the total supply system is projected at $146,162,000 in the budget for 1983. This is comprised of $45,271,000 from direct appropriation (Operating Expenses, Personal Property) and $100,891,000 from recovery of costs from their customers through the General Supply Fund (GSF) based on industrial funding. It now appears very unlikely that legislation authorizing industrial funding will be enacted. If it is not, the account would be underfunded by $100 million if the amount of the proposed budget were adopted. A reduction of this magnitude would have disastrous effects on the entire Federal supply system. The Committee has, therefore, restored the funding that was cut from the budget request. The Committee directs that in the future the General Services Administration be extremely cautious about revising budgetary requirements based on anticipated legislation. Anticipating legislation, which if not enacted would have a crippling effect on an agency's operations, is very risky.

The Committee strongly opposes this particular concept of industrial funding. There is no way that such funding could save the taxpayers any money. The change would require all government agencies to pay into the GSA fund the cost of supplies and services ordered and in addition the proportionate cost of overhead. This would spread the total cost of this operation throughout the government and would not provide the Congress or the public the information concerning its total cost. The Congress would not have the opportunity to review the program during the annual budgetary and appropriation process. The absence of public and Congressional scrutiny of government programs quite often tends to result in less than desirable management and control.

CONSOLIDATION OF ACCOUNTS

The 1983 budget proposes combining the three accounts listed above into a single new account—Operating Expenses, Personal Property. This proposal is primarily for the stated purpose of providing flexibility in the deployment of people and utilization of resources. The Committee, however, views it differently. For the past several years the General Services Administration has been in an almost constant state of reorganization. The Committee, in its Reports for the past several years, has expressed its concern about the loss of accountability resulting from the General Services Administration's reorganizations. This year the Committee denies the reorganization request and has maintained the three separate appropriation accounts.

FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982 to date	$118,256,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	
Recommended in the bill	121,142,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	+2,886,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	+121,142,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $121,142,000, an increase of $121,142,000 over the fiscal year 1983 budget request, and an increase of $2,886,000 over fiscal year 1982.

This appropriation provides for government-wide management of supplies and personal property and operating the worldwide supply system.

1. Supply. A national supply distribution system of wholesale distribution facilities is managed and operated through which commercial-type commodities are received, stored, and issued on a worldwide basis to Federal agencies. Supplies are shipped by the wholesale operation to customer agencies from GSA supply distribution facilities located in each of the 11 GSA regions and the Fuel yard located in Washington, D.C. This office is responsible for the inventory management program of the Federal Supply Service.

Administrative, office and maintenance supplies, and standard forms are provided to Federal agencies through self-service retail facilities located wherever there is a concentration of Federal activities. This activity also manages and operates programs for processing and control of agency requisitions.

2. Contracts. Contracting responsibility for commercial-type items required by Federal agencies and other authorized users of the Federal Supply Service system is provided in this area. In addition to contracting and purchasing, the Contracts activity selects commodities for inclusion in the Stores, Nonstores, and Federal Supply Schedules programs by determining the method of supply that is most economical and effective.

3. Programs and Requirements. This activity provides for determining customer agency requirements, engineering, and technical support relative to the FSS mission, and operates the civil agency catalog activity toward the goal of the Uniform Procurement System. This activity also manages and operates programs for commodity management and logistics data systems. Qualitative requirements for commodities are reflected in Federal specifications, standards, and commercial item descriptions (CID's) for use in procurement.

This activity also manages and operates the customer liaison program to increase the scope of supply and procurement support rendered by the Federal Supply Service to other Federal agencies.

Property management is responsible for the assurance of effective property management in the Federal Government which includes validity of agencies' requirements, proper inventory control and accountability systems.

4. Contract Management. This program assures that vendors fully meet all the terms and conditions of contracts, and that the quality of materials purchased complies with the requirements of those contracts. Timely delivery of commodities of specified quality is assured by inspection and surveillance at contractors' plants or GSA supply facilities, by laboratory tests and analyses prior to acceptance, and by contract administration assistance.

BID SOLICITATION

The Committee expects, that until such time as all possible discrepancies are clarified by the Federal Supply Service and cleared by the Committee regarding solicitation # FTP-AY-0116-A-8-13-82, that no new awards be made and the supplying contract be drawn upon as needed.

The Committee allows the 3,509 positions requested for fiscal year 1983, an increase of 50 over the 3,459 positions authorized for fiscal year 1982.

GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982 to date	
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	$15,000,000
Recommended in the bill	
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	—15,000,000

The Committee does not recommend an appropriation for this account.

The fund finances, on a reimbursable basis, a national supply depot system and a system of ordering supplies for direct delivery to agencies, and a nationwide system of interagency motor pools. For supply operations, supplies and services are sold from the Fund to other agencies and the District of Columbia at cost plus related operating expenses not provided for under the appropriation Operating Expenses, Federal Supply Service. Beginning in FY 1983, legislation has been proposed to permit payment and recovery of direct supply system operating costs through the General Supply Fund. Also financed by the Fund is the GSA administrative equipment program.

Legislation has been proposed for 1983 which would authorize the General Services Administration to add the cost of contracting, procurement, inspection, storage, management, distribution and accountability to the prices charged Federal agencies for certain supplies and materials provided through the various methods of supply utilized by the GSA Federal Supply System. Since expenditures for certain cost elements must be made in advance of collection from customers, this appropriation will eliminate drain on the fund and cover the float period between expenditure and collection.

The Committee has denied funding for the capitalization of the General Supply Fund because it appears very unlikely that legislation authorizing the industrial funding concept will be enacted this year. Furthermore, as the Committee has stated in the past, it feels that this fund should be operated on a basis to recover costs in sufficient amounts to provide for the operation of the fund. It should not be necessary to request additional funds to increase the capitalization of this fund if it is operated at a pricing level to generate revenues sufficient to meet requirements.

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES SERVICE

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982 to date	$15,170,360
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	
Recommended in the bill	16,330,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	+1,159,640
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	+16,330,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $16,330,000, an increase of $16,330,000 over the fiscal year 1983 budget request, and an increase of $1,159,640 over fiscal year 1982.

This appropriation provides for the direction and coordination of a comprehensive, Government-wide program for transportation and travel management, audit of all U.S. Government transportation bills, processing of transportation claims by and against the U.S. Government, operation and maintenance of motor equipment, public utilities to meet the requirements of Federal agencies, development and execution of the automotive procurement function of the Government, and the overall management of operations designed to provide specialized services to agencies in each of these fields.

TRANSPORTATION AUDITS

The appropriation language requested would authorize the use of commercial audit firms to audit paid Government transportation bills and to authorize an indefinite appropriation for payment of the contractors and related costs. Use of commercial firms in conjunction with Government auditors will increase the number of audits conducted and will return two dollars to the Treasury for every dollar spent. The legislation does not affect Government employees, rather it supports and supplements their activities. Management actions have increased Government auditing productivity, but these actions can no longer counteract the effects of reduced staffing due to attrition and budgetary constraints, coupled with increased workload. Audits must be conducted within a statutory period of limitation or monies owed to the Government cannot be recovered. Use of commercial audit firms will permit the reduction of the auditing backlog and will prevent future loss of recoveries caused by exceeding the statutory period. The Committee concurs with the principle involved but is reluctant to appropriate "such amounts as may be necessary." The Committee has, therefore, provided authority for the Transportation and Public Utilities Service to conduct these audits, but only within the existing funding limit of that account. If additional funds are needed, the Committee will consider either a budget amendment or a supplemental request for additional funds for this program, if such additional funds can be justified.

The Committee allows the 469 positions requested for fiscal year 1983, the same number as authorized for fiscal year 1982.

AUTOMATED DATA AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982 to date	$11,807,360
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	
Recommended in the bill	27,663,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	+15,855,640
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	+27,663,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $27,663,000, an increase of $27,663,000 over the fiscal year 1983 budget request, and an increase of $15,855,640 over fiscal year 1982.

This appropriation provides for the direction and coordination of a comprehensive Government-wide program for the management, procurement and utilization of automatic data processing and telecommunications equipment and services, development of Government-wide policy pertaining to ADP and telecommunications systems acquisition, management and utilization, and the overall management of operations designed to provide specialized services to agencies in each of these fields.

The increased funding requirements over FY 1982 consists of $7,131,000 for the transfer from the Department of Commerce of the Institute for Computer Sciences and Technology (authorizing legislation required); $3,067,000 for the full year costs of the functional transfer of the Federal Information Centers from the Office of External Affairs; $1,083,000 for the full year costs of the functional transfer of the Records and Information Management Division from the National Archives and Records Service; $1,261,000 to permit continuation in FY 1983 of FY 1982 programs at the level they would have been accomplished had one time reductions and delays not been required by funding levels under the Continuing Resolution, Public Law 97-92; $362,000 for the full year cost of the FY 1982 pay increase; $265,000 for SLUC; and $113,000 for increased costs of communications, printing, and other services. These increases are offset by a decrease of $221,000, which is the full year effect of terminating the Magnetic Surfaces Laboratory in FY 1982.

The Committee allows the 592 positions requested for fiscal year 1983, an increase of 122 over the 470 positions authorized for fiscal year 1982.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982 to date	$81,903,240
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	85,293,000
Recommended in the bill	87,644,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	+5,740,760
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	+2,351,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $87,644,000, an increase of $2,351,000 over the fiscal year 1983 budget request, and an increase of $5,740,760 over the fiscal year 1982.

This appropriation provides for basic operations dealing with management of the Government's archives and records, operation of Presidential libraries, and for the review for declassification of security classified information as it becomes 30 years old.

In 1983 records in the National Archives and Federal records centers will total approximately 16.0 million cubic feet. The number of reference services expected to be provided will total 16.8 million.

1. Records management and centers. In 1983, agencies will transfer 1.2 million cubic feet of inactive records to the records centers. Records disposal from the records centers will total 1 million cubic feet in 1983, and the number of reference services expected to be provided will total 13.4 million.

2. Archives and related services. A substantial portion of the workload of the National Archives and related services activity is determined by the volume of reference requests received from Government agencies and the public and the number of documents sent by Federal agencies to be published in the Federal Register.

3. National Historical Publications and Records Commission. This Commission coordinates and provides technical assistance to archival planning and assessment projects in 27 States and also offers a specialized reference service to Federal, State and local and nongovernmental institutions that are publishing significant portions of records from official government files. The Commission also lends its enforcement and support to those specific projects that further the basic objectives stated in its legislation. No funds are being requested for the grant program but the Commission itself is being maintained at the level of 7 positions and $286,000.

4. Records declassification. To make available to the public historically valuable information in the records of the Federal Government and in donated historical materials by declassifying as much information as possible without endangering the national security. In 1983, 1.3 million pages will be reviewed for declassification.

5. Information security oversight office. To make available to the public as much information as possible regarding the affairs of Government while, at the same time, providing maximum security protection for the national security information that warrants such protection.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION

This Commission coordinates and provides technical assistance to archival planning and assessment projects in 27 States and also offers a specialized reference service to Federal, State and local and nongovernment institutions that are publishing significant portions of records from official government files. The Commission also lends its endorsement and support to those specific projects that further the basic objectives stated in its legislation. The Committee has recommended a funding level of $3,000,000 for this program. The budget request proposed the elimination of this program.

The Committee allows the 4,463 positions requested for fiscal year 1983, an increase of 274 over the 4,189 authorized for fiscal year 1982.

FEDERAL PROPERTY RESOURCES ACTIVITIES

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982 to date	$40,569,680
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	52,694,000
Recommended in the bill	50,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	+9,430,320
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	−2,694,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $50,000,000, a reduction of $2,694,000 below the fiscal year 1983 budget request, and an increase of $9,430,320 over fiscal year 1982.

This appropriation provides for acquisition, administration and disposal of National Defense Stockpile inventories; administration and disposal of the Defense Production Act inventory; utilization and disposal of excess and surplus real and personal property and rehabilitation of personal property in 1983.

The estimate for 1983 provides for storage, maintenance and inspection of stockpile materials, disposal of those stockpile materials excess to objectives and the acquisition of materials needed to meet objectives, the appraisal of real and personal property, and continuing emphasis on reuse of existing real and personal property and the rehabilitation of personal property to extend its useful life.

1. Stockpile management. This activity manages the national defense stockpile of strategic and critical materials required to keep the Nation's mobilization base viable. It includes costs of receiving, storing, inspecting, and maintaining the material in storage locations.

2. Stockpile transactions. This activity develops and implements plans and programs to acquire and dispose of stockpiled materials in accordance with statutory provisions. It includes the collection of technical, economic and marketing data and an analysis of factors such as supply, demand, consumption, prices, specifications, and quality; these activities support the development of marketing and acquisition plans and programs, which are then implemented by the conduct of transactions in the commodities market.

3. Real property. This activity promotes maximum utilization of real property by Federal agencies, and the transfer among agencies of excess real property. It provides for the disposal of surplus real property by sale, exchange, lease, permit, assignment, or transfer as well as the protection and maintenance of excess and surplus property pending its disposition. It also provides for the appraisal of excess and surplus property, necessary environmental and cultural analyses, disposition and predisposition reuse planning, and real property utilization surveys.

4. Personal property. This activity plans, directs, and coordinates on a worldwide basis programs and activities relating to maximum utilization of excess personal property; the maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and reclamation of personal property; the transfer of surplus personal property for donation to the States and local orga-

nizations for public purposes and other purposes, and the disposal of excess Federal personal property (except DOD property) by sale.

It should be noted that $21,979,000 of this request is for funds which would remain available through FY 1984 for transportation, processing, refining, storage, security, maintenance, rotation, and disposal of materials contained in, or acquired for, the National Defense Stockpile. The two-year funds are requested because of the cyclical nature of the acquisition and disposal activities which these funds support. This is a continuation in FY 1983 of the 1982 approval for two-year funding for this program.

The Committee allows the 915 positions requested for fiscal year 1983, an increase of 109 over the 806 positions authorized for fiscal year 1982.

NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE TRANSACTION FUND

LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF REVENUE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982 to date	$57,600,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	120,000,000
Recommended in the bill	
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	−57,600,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	−120,000,000

The Committee recommends a limitation of $120,000,000, for fiscal year 1983, a decrease of $57,600,000 below fiscal year 1982.

This fund was established by the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (Public Law 96–41) approved July 30, 1979, to finance the acquisition of strategic and critical materials and related transportation costs out of receipts from disposal sales of excess stockpile materials and to provide for the rotation of any material in the stockpile when necessary to prevent deterioration by replacement of the material with an equivalent quantity of substantially the same material.

This act was amended by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (Public Law 97–35) which provided for: (1) payment of incidental expenses related to acquisition of materials (2) availability of funds until expended unless otherwise provided in appropriation acts (3) a limitation on the fund balance, and (4) requirements for certain plans and reports to be submitted to Congress.

The language in the FY 1983 appropriations act for the National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund establishes a limitation in the amount of $120 million from funds received in the Fund from disposal sales of excess stockpile materials, and makes it available until expended, for acquisition of strategic and critical materials and for transportation and other incidental expenses related to such acquisitions. Under this change, limitations on availability of revenue in the fund will be as provided in annual appropriation acts. The change in the appropriation language for this fund from previous years constitutes the provision of an obligational authority limitation instead of an appropriation of budget authority from moneys received from disposals of excess stockpile materials. The same degree of congressional oversight and control will be maintained without requiring the budget considerations for this fund to be subject to budget authority ceilings in Concurrent Budget Resolutions of the House and Senate.

The purpose of this fund is to provide for the acquisition of certain strategic and critical materials to preclude the dependency of the United States upon foreign sources for supplies of such materials in times of a national emergency. Related operating expenses are provided under the appropriation Federal Property Resources Service, operating expenses. Acquisitions planned in 1983 amount to $120,000,000 including $12,000,000 for related transportation costs. Receipts covered into the fund from disposal sales remain until appropriated for acquisitions. Monies in the fund, when made available in appropriations acts, shall remain available until expended. Monies received from the sale of stockpile materials being rotated are covered into the fund. These funds are only available for the acquisition of replacement materials.

Receipts from stockpile disposals from existing and proposed legislation estimated to be covered in the fund, are as follows:

[Dollars in thousands]

	1981	1982	1983
Existing Legislation	$99,243	$233,829	$189,700
Proposed Legislation			402,138
Total	99,243	233,829	591,838

The Committee continues to be concerned about the manner in which the Stockpile Transaction Fund has been presented in the budget since fiscal year 1981.

The National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund was established by section 9 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Revision Act of 1979, Public Law 96-41, approved July 30, 1979, as amended by Public Law 97-35. Section 9 of the Act provides in part as follows:

> (b)(1) All moneys received from the sale of materials in the stockpile under paragraphs (5) and (6) of section 6(a) shall be covered into the fund. Such moneys shall remain in the fund until appropriated.
>
> (2) Moneys covered into the fund under paragraph (1) shall be available, when appropriated therefor, only for the acquisition of strategic and critical materials under section 6(a)(1) of this Act (and for transportation related to such acquisition).
>
> (3) Moneys in the fund, when appropriated, shall remain available until expended unless otherwise provided in appropriation acts.

With respect to this section of the Act the legislative history in House Report No. 96-46 states in part that—

> The Committee * * * believes that placing moneys received from the sale of stockpile materials into the separate fund, rather than in the general Treasury, will accomplish several beneficial objectives. First, it will encourage the maintenance of a balanced stockpile. Since moneys in the fund can only be used for stockpile purposes, the acqui-

> sition of needed materials will be expedited rather than leaving moneys in the fund as unexpended balances. Second, it will discourage the use of the stockpile for purposes other than that intended by the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act, i.e., use for national security only. Third, it will improve the management of the stockpile through an assured source of funds for future materials acquisition.* * *

The Senate Report contained a similar statement.

The Act and the legislative history referenced above indicates that receipts from the sale of stockpile materials be covered into the fund. The budget schedules in the President's fiscal year 1983 Budget for this fund do not reflect these receipts. The Administration has established a separate special receipt account on the books of the Treasury for depositing these receipts instead of providing an account classification that would permit them to be covered directly in the Stockpile Transaction Fund.

Section 9(b)(2) of the Act provides in part that "Moneys covered into the fund . . . shall be available, when appropriated therefor, only for the acquisition of strategic and critical materials . . . and for transportation related to such acquisition." Since the receipts were not covered into the fund, the appropriation request and the resultant outlays were a part of the total budget authority and outlays for the Government and for the accounts under the jurisdiction of this Committee. See General Accounting Office Report B-199216 dated July 21, 1980, and General Accounting letter GAO/EMD-82-11, dated July 16, 1982.

The Committee believes that the legislative history of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Revision Act of 1979 intended that receipts from sales be covered into the fund and used for acquisition of additional materials. The Committee has therefore made a change in the appropriation language to effectuate this result.

The Committee is concerned about the lack of a coherent, systematic approach to evaluating long and short-term alternatives to stockpiling, including Title III Defense Production Act incentives, research and development under Section 8 of the Stock Piling Act, recycling and conservation. GAO has suggested the need for a long-term plan tailored to each specific strategic and critical mineral in which all alternatives are considered. It is clear that with total purchase requirements estimated at $7.6 billion, the Government should have a clear understanding of what constitutes a viable stockpile, what alternatives should be vigorously pursued, and what financing is available. Without this clear assessment, financing for the stockpile is likely to remain very uncertain as it has in the past. The Committee understands that studies are being conducted by FEMA and OSTP that investigate alternatives to stockpiling. The Committee expects to be kept fully informed of the progress and results of these studies.

Further, the Committee reaffirms its position that the funds generated from the sale of stockpile materials be used for the purchase of materials needed to serve the interest of national defense, and not be used for budgetary or economic purposes.

WILLIAM LANGER JEWEL BEARING PLANT REVOLVING FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982 to date	
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	$396,000
Recommended in the bill	396,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	+396,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $396,000, the full amount of the fiscal year 1983 budget request, and an increase of $396,000 over fiscal year 1982.

The Government-owned William Langer Jewel Bearing Plant at Rolla, North Dakota, is the only facility of its kind in the United States which has the capability to produce all types of jewel bearings in quantity. The plant was established by the Department of Defense in 1953 and turned over to GSA in 1957. On January 1, 1970, financing of the operation was placed under a revolving fund, which was authorized by Public Law 90-469, approved August 8, 1968.

The plant produces jewel bearings for sale at fixed prices to Government agencies, and their contractors and subcontractors for national defense purposes, and to GSA for the national defense stockpile. Mandatory source provisions are contained in the Federal Procurement Regulations and Armed Services Procurement Regulations in support of this operation. These provisions require Government agencies and their contractors to procure and use jewel-bearings manufactured at the William Langer Jewel Bearing Plant under certain specified conditions.

The additional capital investment in 1983 of $0.4 million is for jewel cutting and blank manufacturing machinery and conversion of the plant's heating system from oil to coal.

Budget program. The 1983 estimate provides for operation of the jewel bearing plant on a break even basis. In 1983 it is estimated that 2,500,000 jewel bearings and related components will be produced and sold.

Financing. Operations are financed through the sale of jewel bearings and purchases by GSA for the national defense stockpile from annual appropriated funds.

Operating results. Any net income of the fund at the end of each fiscal year, after making provision for prior year losses, must be returned to the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

No positions are funded directly by this appropriation.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT AND AGENCY OPERATIONS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982 to date	$120,076,880
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	127,304,000
Recommended in the bill	120,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	-76,880
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	-7,304,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $120,000,000, a reduction of $7,304,000 below the fiscal year 1983 budget request, and a decrease of $76,880 below fiscal year 1982.

This appropriation provides for policy direction and coordination of all GSA programs by the Administrator, his Deputy, 11 Regional Administrators and Congressional and External Affairs; agencywide acquisition policy, planning and coordination; and financing of administrative services on a centralized and integrated basis for all GSA programs.

1. Executive direction. Directs the execution of all functions assigned GSA by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 as amended, and the reorganization plans of the President. Maintains close coordination with Small Business Administration on national minority business proposals and contracts, assuring they receive a fair share of department's business. Formulates agency policy regarding management matters and pursues large scale management improvement initiatives.

2. Organization and personnel. This activity is responsible for the planning, implementation and direction of all activities of GSA related to personnel management, including labor management relations, training, equal employment opportunity, and position management and personnel documents. Also this activity is responsible for management and analytical studies, and delegations of authority.

3. Office of Oversight. Directs the GSA mobilization, emergency relocation and national civil defense planning program, including coordination of support services and assistance to other agencies. Oversees implementation of audit reports from Office of Inspector General and the GAO, and physical security surveys to prevent misuse and theft of GSA assets. Coordination of all activities of GSA related to administrative management, and the management of the GSA printing and distribution program.

4. Budgeting, accounting, and ADP. Centralized budgeting, financial management, accounting, planning and ADP support are provided to the GSA services and staff offices. In addition, provides for contractor supplied systems and programming support for the Federal Property Resources Service, Transportation and Public Utilities Service, and the Public Buildings Service. Also provides accounting services to Department of Justice in defense of Indian Tribal claims against the U.S. Government.

5. Board of Contract Appeals. In accordance with the Contract Disputes Act of 1978, the Board has jurisdiction over any dispute relating to a contract for the provision of goods and services to the Government, inclusive of, but not limited to, disputes clause cases concerning contract performance; appeals of disappointed bidders; and proposed debarment or suspension actions.

6. Legal services. Covers the fields of real property, personal property, archives and records, automated data and telecommunications, transportation and public utilities, stockpile acquisition and disposal and finance and administration.

7. Acquisition policy. Oversees the implementation of GSA-wide acquisition, supply, and storage management policies, and insures implementation through surveillance and performance of acquisition management reviews. This office is the primary point of contact with the Office of Federal Procurement Policy; administers the Federal Procurement Regulations; and prepares legislation for the agency acquisition program.

The Committee allows the 2,951 positions requested, an increase of 7 over the 2,944 positions authorized for fiscal year 1982.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982 to date	$18,183,400
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	19,764,000
Recommended in the bill	19,500,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	+1,316,600
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	−264,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $19,500,000, a reduction of $264,000 below the fiscal year 1983 budget request, and an increase of $1,316,600 over fiscal year 1982.

This appropriation provides agencywide audit and investigative functions to identify and correct management and administrative deficiencies within GSA which create real or potential conditions for fraud, corruption and mismanagement. This level of effort would allow audit activities to fully participate in and support all investigative functions and will include an inspection program for monitoring quality control programs operated by GSA's Services and Staff Offices.

SUMMARY JUSTIFICATION OF FISCAL YEAR 1983 BUDGET ESTIMATES

Direct obligational authority for fiscal year 1983 is estimated at $19,764,000, an increase of $2,758,000 over the fiscal year 1982 level, adjusted for the October 1981 pay raise. Audit services can be provided through professional and independent evaluation of GSA's programs and activities. Audits as mandated by standards, principles and procedures promulgated by the Comptroller General can also be accomplished. Required audits of pre-award contracts can be conducted on a highest priority basis. The most significant allegations of fraud and other criminal activities can be fully investigated through prioritization. Basic inspections activities can be implemented for all major procurement and disposal areas by directing resources to only the highest priorities.

The Committee has recommended $2,015,000 of this appropriation to permit continuation in fiscal year 1983 of fiscal year 1982 programs at the level they would have been accomplished had one-time reductions and delays not been required by funding levels under the Continuing Resolution, Public Law 97-92, as reflected in the 1982 column of the President's 1983 budget.

The Committee allows the 499 positions requested for fiscal year 1983, a reduction of two from the 501 authorized for fiscal year 1982.

ALLOWANCES AND OFFICE STAFF FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS

Appropriations, fiscal year 1982 to date	$1,061,760
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	1,106,000
Recommended in the bill	1,106,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	+44,240
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,106,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1983 budget request, and an increase of $44,240 over fiscal year 1982.

This appropriation provides for the pensions, office staffs, and related expenses for former Presidents Richard M. Nixon, Gerald R. Ford and Jimmy Carter, and for pensions and postal franking privileges for the widows of former Presidents Harry S. Truman and Lyndon B. Johnson.

The increase consists primarily of increases in rent, communications, utilities, printing, other services and supplies.

FORMER PRESIDENTS

[Fiscal year 1983]

	Nixon	Ford	Carter	Widows	Total
Personnel compensation	$96,000	$96,000	$150,000		$342,000
Personnel benefits	9,000	10,000	15,000		34,000
Pensions	70,000	70,000	70,000	$40,000	250,000
Travel—People	32,000	32,000	32,000		96,000
Rents, utilities, communications:					
Equipment, depreciation	10,000	3,000	3,000		16,000
Telephone, teletype	22,000	32,000	32,000		86,000
Postage	6,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	31,000
SLUC	73,000	57,000	58,000		188,000
Printing	3,000	5,000	5,000		13,000
Other services: Commercial contracts, et cetera	10,000	6,000	10,000		26,000
Supplies and materials	8,000	9,000	7,000		24,000
Total appropriation	339,000	330,000	392,000	45,000	1,106,000

The Committee directs the GSA to continue to carefully monitor the expenditures made under this account and to disallow all expenditures which are not consistent with the purposes of the appropriation.

No positions are funded directly by this appropriation.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982 to date	$104,519,040
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	102,618,000
Recommended in the bill	100,841,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	−3,678,040
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	−1,777,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $100,841,000, a reduction of $1,777,000 below the fiscal year 1983 budget request, and a decrease of $3,678,040 below fiscal year 1982.

The Office of Personnel Management is responsible for positive personnel management functions which include the following activities:

1. Staffing services. This activity consists of: (a) recruiting; (b) examining; (c) assuring suitability; and, (d) developing classification standards.

2. Compensation. The OPM administers compensation and benefits programs for the Federal work force. These include: the Civil

Service Retirement and Disability Fund, the Employees Life Insurance Fund, and the Retired Employees Health Benefits Fund.

3. Work force effectiveness and development. This activity includes: (a) Federal productivity program; (b) affirmative employment programs; (c) performance appraisal implementation; and, (d) training assistance.

4. Agency relations. This activity includes: (a) personnel management evaluations; (b) agency classification reviews; and, (c) work force information.

5. Executive personnel. This activity includes: (a) executive personnel oversight and guidance; (b) executive staffing and mobility; and, (c) executive position management.

6. Labor-management relations. This activity consists of providing leadership in implementing the Federal government's labor-management relations program.

7. Other programs. This activity includes: (a) administering the Voting Rights Act of 1965; (b) providing administrative support to the President's Commissions on Executive Exchange and White House Fellows; (c) carrying out provisions of the Ethics in government Act of 1978; (d) evaluating the Civil Service Reform Act; (e) conducting research and demonstration projects; (f) supplying ADP services to external users on a reimbursable basis; and, (g) providing executive direction and administrative support to OPM programs financed through other budgetary accounts on a reimbursable basis.

The Committee allows the 2,519 positions requested for 1983, a reduction of 158 below the 2,677 authorized for 1982.

GOVERNMENT PAYMENT FOR ANNUITANTS, EMPLOYEES HEALTH BENEFITS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982 to date	$1,096,560,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	1,342,610,000
Recommended in the bill	1,342,610,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	+246,050,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,342,610,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1983 budget request, and an increase of $246,050,000 over fiscal year 1982.

This appropriation funds the Government's share of health benefit costs for annuitants and survivors who no longer have an agency to contribute the Government's share. The Office of Personnel Management requests the appropriation necessary to pay this contribution to the Employees Health Benefits Fund and the Retired Employees Health Benefits Fund. These trust revolving funds are available for: (1) the payment of subscription charges to approved carriers for the cost of health benefits protection; (2) contributions for qualified retired employees and survivors who carry private health insurance; and (3) the payment of expenses incurred by the Office of Personnel Management in the administration of these programs.

Public Law 93-246, signed January 31, 1974, provides for government contributions to enrollees in the Employees Health Benefits program equal to 60 percent of the unweighted average of the high option premiums of six large plans. The requested increase of $249,465,000 is necessary to provide for the growing number of enrollees and the estimated impact of premium increases effective in January 1983.

This fund also provides financing for the Government's share of health benefit costs for annuitants and survivors covered under the Retired Employees Health Benefits program. Public Law 96-156, signed December 27, 1979, provides for increased government contributions toward the subscription charge for health coverage for those annuitants who retired prior to July 1, 1960. Participants in the Government-sponsored Uniform Plan will be transferred into the Federal Employees Health Program in December 1982. The net impact of the increased contribution for those enrolled with private insurance carriers, and the transfer of uniform plan enrollees will result in reduced contributions of $3,415,000.

	Fiscal year 1982	Fiscal year 1983
Employee health benefits	$1,084,279,000	$1,333,744,000
Retired employee health benefits	12,281,000	8,866,000
Total operating costs	1,096,560,000	1,342,610,000

No positions are funded by this appropriation.

PAYMENT TO CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982 to date	$3,600,927,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	3,598,838,000
Recommended in the bill	3,598,838,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	−2,089,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,598,838,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1983 budget request, and a decrease of $2,089,000 below fiscal year 1982.

The Payment to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund includes the appropriation and the permanent indefinite authorization required to provide for the contribution of the Government's share of retirement costs.

The Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund was created to provide annuities for eligible employees who retire because of age and service or disability, and benefits to eligible survivors of employees who died in service or after retirement. In fiscal year 1983 membership in the Civil Service Retirement System will consist of 2.7 million employees and about 1.9 million retired employees and survivors who will receive benefits totaling over $21.0 billion annually.

The Civil Service Retirement Amendments of 1969 (Public Law 91-93) authorize 30 equal annual appropriations to finance the unfunded liability created by certain types of statutes resulting in increases in pay and/or changes which may be made in the retirement system. The total appropriation for the 30-year funding provision in each year is the sum of those appropriations which have been enacted subsequent to Public Law 91-93 and which created additional unfunded liability with a first appropriation date coincident with or preceding the end of the fiscal year. Also included in the appropriation request are funds for annuities paid to persons who were employees on the construction of the Panama Canal, or to their widows; and benefits paid to widows of former employees of the Lighthouse Service.

No positions are funded by this appropriation.

MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982 to date	$17,035,680
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1983	19,760,000
Recommended in the bill	19,760,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	+2,724,320
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $19,760,000, the full amount of the fiscal 1983 budget request, and an increase of $2,724,320 fiscal year 1982.

The Merit Systems Protection Board is responsible for implementing the provisions of sections 1201 through 1209 of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978.

Specifically, the major functions of the Board, as detailed in the Reform Act are to (1) hear, adjudicate or provide for the hearing or adjudication of all matters within the jurisdiction of the Board, (2) order any Federal agency or employee to comply with any order or decision issued by the Board under its authority, and enforce compliance with any such order, (3) conduct, from time to time, special studies relating to the Civil Service and to other merit systems in the Executive Branch, and report to the President and to the Congress as to whether the public interest in a civil service free of prohibited personnel practices is being adequately protected, and (4) review, under its authority, rules and regulations of the Office of Personnel Management.

The Committee allows the 373 positions requested, the same number as authorized for fiscal year 1982.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982 to date	$4,036,080
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	4,189,000
Recommended in the bill	4,030,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	−6,080
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	−159,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $4,030,000, a reduction of $159,000 below the fiscal year 1983 budget request, and a decrease of $6,080 below fiscal year 1982.

The Office of the Special Counsel is responsible for implementing certain provisions of section 202 of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-454 and 5 U.S.C. 1204-1208).

The primary functions of the Special Counsel are:

1. To receive and investigate allegations of prohibited personnel practices and certain other activities prohibited by civil service law, rule, or regulation (including Hatch Act violations by Federal and certain State and local employees).

2. To receive and refer to agencies for investigation and a report thereon certain disclosures of information reasonably believed by a discloser to evidence a violation of any law, rule, or regulation, or mismanagement, a gross waste of funds, an abuse of authority, or a substantial and specific danger to public health or safety (whistleblower allegations).

3. To recommend corrective action to the agency involved when it is determined that there is reasonable ground to believe that a prohibited personnel practice has occurred, exists, or is to be taken.

4. To file with the Merit Systems Protection Board requests to order corrective action (if the agency has not taken the corrective action recommended after a reasonable period), requests for stays of prohibited personnel actions, and complaints for disciplinary action against Federal and certain State and local employees, and intervene or otherwise participate in any proceeding before the Board.

The Committee allows the 105 positions requested, a reduction of 6 from the 111 authorized for fiscal year 1982.

Federal Labor Relations Authority

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982 to date	$14,848,200
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	15,745,000
Recommended in the bill	15,500,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	+651,800
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	−245,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $15,500,000, a reduction of $245,000 below the fiscal year 1983 budget request, and an increase of $651,800 over fiscal year 1982.

The Federal Labor Relations Authority (FLRA) is responsible for administering the statutory requirements of Title VII of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, of the Federal Service Labor-Management Relations Statute. During fiscal year 1981, the FLRA additionally was required to provide full staff services and to make a budget allocation to pay the fees and expenses of the Foreign Service Labor Relations Board and the Foreign Service Impasse Disputes Panel in connection with the full implementation of Chapter 10, Labor-Management Relations of the recently enacted Foreign Service Act of 1980.

The FLRA was established to administer Title VII of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 and to serve as a third-party neutral in the labor-management settlement of disputes arising among unions, employees and Federal agencies. The effective resolution of these labor-management disputes has an important impact on the operations of the Government. These disputes arise within nearly all agencies of the executive branch, both throughout the U.S. and overseas. Further, the FLRA is charged with resolution of labor-management disputes among all employees, both U.S. citizens and foreign nationals in the Panama Canal area, including employees of the Panama Canal Commission.

The FLRA provides leadership in establishing policies and guidance relating to matters under Title VII of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978. Specifically, the Authority is empowered to:

A. Determine the appropriateness of units for labor organization representation, delegated to General Counsel;

B. Supervise or conduct elections to determine whether a labor organization has been selected as an exclusive representative by a majority of the employees in an appropriate unit and otherwise administer the provisions relating to the according of exclusive recognition to labor organizations, delegated to General Counsel;

C. Prescribe criteria and resolve issues relating to the granting of national consulation rights;

D. Prescribe and resolve issues relating to determining compelling need for agency rules or regulations;

E. Resolve issues relating to the duty to bargain in good faith;

F. Prescribe criteria relating to the granting of consultation rights with respect to conditions of employement;

G. Conduct hearings and resolve complaints of unfair labor practices;

H. Resolve exceptions to arbitrators' awards; and

I. Take such other actions as are necessary and appropriate to effectively administer the provisions of Title VII of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978.

The General Counsel of the FLRA has direct responsibility for the investigation of alleged unfair labor practices, the filing and prosecuting of unfair labor practice complaints, and has been delegated the responsibility over the Regional Offices (and Sub-Regional Offices) of the FLRA and may exercise such other powers the Authority may prescribe. The Regional Offices are located in Boston, New York, Washington, D.C., Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas, Denver, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. Sub-Regional offices are located in Philadelphia, Cleveland, and Honolulu.

The Federal Service Impasses Panel (FSIP) is an entity within the FLRA, whose function is to provide assistance in resolving negotiation impasses between agencies and exclusive representatives.

IMPROPER PURCHASE OF OFFICE FURNITURE

In the hearings before this Committee on the fiscal year 1983 budget request, the Committee learned that funds had been spent in prior years on very expensive furniture that was not available in the federal supply system. The Committee believes that this expenditure of funds was unwarranted and wasteful and directs the Authority to establish and maintain a system for acquiring furniture that will preclude this from happening again.

VIOLATION OF ANTI-DEFICIENCY ACT

The Committee has also received a formal report citing a violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act that occurred in prior years. The investigation which was conducted by the agency on this matter concluded that the violation was not willful and recommended that no disciplinary action be taken. The Committee does not disagree with those findings. The Committee is concerned, however, because the Authority did not cite in their report to the Congress the name of any individual as the person responsible for the over-obligation of funds. At some point in the bureaucratic structure of the Federal Labor Relations Authority an individual, or a group of individuals, made an error. Even given the fact that the violation was not willful, was unintentional, and was technical in nature, it was a violation nonetheless. The Committee believes that proper accountability requires that the names of the persons responsible for the violation ought to have been included in the Report.

UNITED STATES TAX COURT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1982 to date	$12,471,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	15,083,000
Recommended in the bill	14,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1982	+1,529,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1983	−1,083,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $14,000,000, a reduction of $1,083,000 below the fiscal year 1983 budget request, and an increase of $1,529,000 over fiscal year 1982.

The United States Tax Court is an independent judicial body, the membership of which is composed of a Chief Judge and eighteen Judges. The Tax Reform Act of 1969 changed the status of the Court from an independent agency in the Executive Branch to a court of record under Article I of the Constitution of the United States.

Decisions by the Court are reviewable by the United States Courts of Appeals and, if certiorari is granted, by the Supreme Court. In their judicial duties the Judges are assisted by Senior Judges, who participate in the adjudication of regular cases assigned to them by the Chief Judge. The Court conducts trial sessions throughout the United States, including Hawaii and Alaska.

Both the number of tax cases and the complexity of these cases have been increasing significantly. These additional personnel and the increase in funding is to process this increased workload and decrease the present backlog in cases.

The Committee allows the 271 positions requested in FY 1983, an increase of 13 over the 258 positions authorized for FY 1982.

STATEMENT CONCERNING GENERAL PROVISIONS

This bill carriers a number of general provisions, some of which are routine and have been carried for a number of years, and some are proposed for the first time this year.

Those general provisions that deal with a single agency only are shown immediately following that agency's appropriation in the accompanying bill. Others that deal with all of the agencies provided for in this bill are shown under Title V, and those general provisions that are Government-wide in scope are shown under Title VI of the accompanying bill.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

THIS ACT

The Committee has recommended the deletion of two general provisions (Sec. 506 and Sec. 507) that were included in last year's House passed bill (H.R. 4121). Both of these General Provisions dealt with the transfer of Customs personnel or activities to other agencies. The Committee believes that they are no longer necessary.

The Committee has recommended a new general provison dealing with duty free merchandise.

DUTY FREE MERCHANDISE

In March of this year, the Customs Service announced plans to reduce staffing at bonded warehouses. This decision will undoubtedly cause staffing of bonded warehouses to be stretched to its limit. The Committee, therefore, believes that Customs should not assume the added burden of having to supervise an increased number of bonded warehouse operations engaged in the sale of duty-free merchandise at the same time that staffing is being reduced. To this end, the Committee has approved a limitation on Customs' supervision of certain resource consuming, non-revenue generating transactions. Specifically, the bill limits Customs' supervision of transactions involving duty-free merchandise unless such merchandise is purchased in the same metropolitan area as the international passenger's departure point and is purchased from a person holding a concession to operate a duty-free sales store from the appropriate state or other governmental authority. The increasing number of duty-free transactions not meeting these criteria pose an unacceptable burden on Customs.

"Duty-free merchandise" is otherwise dutiable merchandise that enters the United States for warehousing, and taxable merchandise on which internal revenue tax has not been paid, that may be withdrawn from a customs bonded warehouse for exportation by or on behalf of an individual departing the United States, without the payment of duties or internal revenue taxes thereon. The term "customs bonded warehouse" includes duty-free shop bonded facilities. "Expenses" applies to all funds expended for supervision of duty-free sales, including those reimbursed by the vendor.

The Committee approves of Customs' long-standing policy, based on unique historical, geographic and economic factors, of supervising the operation of bonded off-airport duty-free shops by state-authorized concessionaires in the Port of Honolulu, and it specifically intends that there be no change in this policy. Neither does the Committee intend this provision to affect Customs' activities with respect to in-flight or on-board duty-free sales by transportation carriers.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Departments, Agencies and Corporations

The Committee has added a provision to an existing General Provision (Sec. 612) regarding the Standard Level User Charges imposed by the General Services Administration. This provision freezes the rate per square foot charged for all space in 1983 to the same rate charged in 1982. This will result in a lower cost per square foot in 1983 than is anticipated and budgeted for in the fiscal year 1983 budget request. It is a one year stop gap measure which will impact significantly on the Federal Buildings Fund. By freezing rates at the 1982 level the Fund will suffer a loss of about $350 million in 1983 alone. This reduction in funding will eliminate all reserves in the Fund and if continued beyond one fiscal year would have a very severe adverse impact on all construction, repairs, alterations, leases and other real property operations.

The Committee has deleted three general provisions which were included in last year's House passed bill (H.R. 4121). Sections 614, 615 and 616 in H.R. 4121 dealt with the tax exempt status of private schools.

The Administration has requested and the Committee has recommended one new general provision (section 618 of the accompanying bill). This section limits the pay increases of federal blue collar workers in 1983 to the same percentage increase that federal white collar workers receive.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions, not heretofore carried in this exact form in connection with any appropriations bill, are recommended:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

of which $15,000,000 shall be available solely for the enforcement of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act during fiscal year 1983:

U.S. Customs Service

Provided, That none of the funds made available by this Act shall be available for administrative expenses to pay any employee overtime pay in an amount in excess of $25,000: Provided further, That the Commissioner or his designee may waive this limitation in individual cases in order to prevent excessive costs or to meet emergency requirements of the Service: Provided further, That none of the funds made available by this Act shall be available for administrative expenses to reduce the number of Customs Service regions below *nine during fiscal year 1983 without advance approval from both House and Senate Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That none of the funds made available by this Act may be used for administrative expenses in connection with the proposed redirection of the Equal Employment Opportunity Program.*

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

TAXPAYERS SERVICE AND RETURNS PROCESSING

of which not to exceed $40,400,000 shall remain available until expended for systems modernization initiatives.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

Provided further, That the United States Secret Service Training Facility in Beltsville, Maryland, shall hereafter be known and designated as the "James J. Rowley Secret Service Training Center". Any reference to such training facility in any law, regulation, document, record, or other paper of the United States shall be deemed to be a reference to such training facility as the James J. Rowley Secret Service Training Center.

TITLE II

POSTAL SERVICE

PAYMENT TO THE POSTAL SERVICE FUND

During fiscal year 1983 and within the resources and authority available, obligations against borrowing authority shall not exceed $1,000,000,000, and not more than $500,000,000 of this amount is to be provided for operating expenses which shall be repaid within a period not to exceed twelve months.

TITLE III

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

: Provided, That none of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Office of Management and Budget to interfere with the rulemaking authority of any regulatory agency.

TITLE IV

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES SERVICE

; for transportation audit contracts and contract administration, for which payment to any contractor shall not exceed 50 per centum of the overpayments identified by any contract audit; and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; $16,330,000.

NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE TRANSACTION FUND

AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS

Moneys deposited into the National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund under section 9(b) of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 98h(b)) are hereby made available, subject to such limitations as may be provided in appropriation Acts and in section 5(a)(1) of such Act, until expended for the acquisition of strategic and critical materials under section 6(a)(1) of such Act (and for transportation and other incidental expenses related to such acquisition). This paragraph applies without fiscal year limitation to moneys deposited into the fund before, on, or after October 1, 1982.

LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS

During the fiscal year ending on September 30, 1983, not more than $120,000,000, in addition to amounts previously appropriated, may be obligated from amounts in the National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund for the acquisition of strategic and critical materials under section 6(a)(1) of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 98e(a)(1)) and for transportation and other incidental expenses related to such acquisition.

TITLE V

GENERAL PROVISIONS

THIS ACT

SEC. 507. No part of the funds made available by this Act shall be available for expenses of supervising the transfer between any Customs bonded warehouse and an exit point of any item of duty-free or tax-free merchandise intended for exportation on behalf of an individual departing from the United States, unless the warehouse proprietor can demonstrate that such individual purchased such merchandise—

(1) from a person who has been granted a concession to operate a duty-free sales store by the State, local or other governmental authority that operates or administers the exit point facility, and

(2) at a sales establishment located within the same port or port of entry (as defined in 19 C.F.R. section 101.1) as that exit point facility.

TITLE VI

GENERAL PROVISIONS

DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES AND CORPORATIONS

SECTION 612

: Provided, That no part of any appropriation contained in, or funds made available by this or any other Act, shall be available for any agency to pay to the Administrator of the General Services Adminis-

tration a higher rate per square foot for rental of space and services (established pursuant to section 210(j) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended) than the rate per square foot established for the space and services by the General Services Administration for the fiscal year 1982.

SEC. 618. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no part of any of the funds appropriated for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1983, by this Act or any other Act, may be used to pay any prevailing rate employee described in section 5342(a)(2)(A) of title 5, United States Code, or an employee covered by section 5348 of that title, in an amount which exceeds—

(1) for the period from October 1, 1982, until the next applicable wage survey adjustment becomes effective, the rate which was payable for the applicable grade and step to such employee under the applicable wage schedule that was in effect and payable on September 30, 1982; and

(2) for the period consisting of the remainder of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1983, a rate which exceeds, as a result of a wage survey adjustment, the rate payable under paragraph (1) of this subsection by more than the overall average percentage of the adjustment in the General Schedule during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1983.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 9(b) of Public Law 92-392 or section 704(b) of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, the provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall apply (in such manner as the Office of Personnel Management shall prescribe) to prevailing rate employees to whom such section 9(b) applies, except that the provisions of subsection (a) may not apply to any increase in a wage schedule or rate which is required by the terms of a contract entered into before the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) For the purpose of subsection (a) of this section, the rate payable to any employee who is covered by this section and who is paid from a schedule which was not in existence on September 30, 1982, shall be determined under regulations prescribed by the President.

(d) The provisions of this section shall apply only with respect to pay for services performed by affected employees after the date of enactment of this Act.

(e) For the purpose of administering any provision of law, rule, or regulation which provides premium pay, retirement, life insurance, or any other employee benefit, which requires any deduction or contribution, or which imposes any requirement or limitation, on the basis of a rate of salary or basic pay, the rate of salary or basic pay payable after the application of this section shall be treated as the rate of salary or basic pay.

COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULES

TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Pursuant to Clause 1(b), Rule X of the House of Representatives, the following table is submitted describing the transfer of funds provided in the accompanying bill.

The table shows, by title, Department, and agency, the appropriations affected by such transfers.

APPROPRIATION TRANSFERS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

Account to which transfer is to be made	Amount	Account from which transfer is to be made	Amount
Federal property resources activities	$12,404,000	Proceeds from transfers of property	$12,404,000
Office of Personnel Management	44,652,000	Trust funds of the Office of Personnel Management.	44,652,000
Merit Systems Protection Board	700,000	Civil service retirement and disability fund	700,000
Merit Systems Protection Board	5,000	Applicable funds of the Board	5,000

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XI, CLAUSE 2(1)(4)

INFLATION IMPACT STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 2(1)(4), Rule XI of the House of Representatives, the Committee estimates that enactment of this bill would have minimal overall inflationary impact on prices and costs in the operation of the national economy.

The total amount recommended in the bill is about $1.2 billion more than the total amount appropriated for these same agencies for fiscal year 1982 and about $284 million more than is proposed in the President's budget request.

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XXI, CLAUSE 3

The Committee submits the following statements in compliance with clause 3, rule XXI of the House, describing the effects of provisions proposed in the accompanying bill which may be considered, under certain circumstances, to change the application of existing law, either directly or indirectly:

1. The bill provides, in some instances, for funding of agencies and activities where legislation has not yet been finalized (International Affairs, U.S. Customs Service, Federal Election Commission, and National Historical Publications and Records Commission). In addition, the bill carries language, in some instances, permitting activities not authorized by law, or exempting agencies from certain provisions of law, but which has been carried in appropriations acts for many years. The Committee has included appropriations for alterations and major repairs for the Bureau of the Mint. The new language inserted this fiscal year appears previously under the heading of Limitations and Legislative Provisions.
2. In Title IV of the bill, in connection with the General Services Administration, certain limitations on availability of revenue in the Federal Buildings Fund have been carried forward from last year. The Committee has included a provision requiring approval by the Appropriations Committee of additional repair and alteration projects, as well as several additional general provisions.
3. The bill continues a number of general provisions applying to agencies covered by the bill as well as certain provisions applying to Government-wide. Most of these provisions have been carried in the prior year appropri-

ations bill, and a number of them have been carried for many years.

COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 308(a)(1) (B) AND (C) OF PUBLIC LAW 93-344

The following information, which is printed without comment or modification, was provided the Committee by the Congressional Budget Office pursuant to the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974:

1. A projection for five fiscal years of the budget outlays associated with the new budget authority provided in bill:

	Thousands
Budget authority in bill	$10,772,343
Outlays, by fiscal year:	
1983	[1] 10,257,660
1984	[1] 485,898
1985	26,464
1986	1,564
1987 and future years	757

[1] Excludes $45,352 in Limitations in 1983 for Federal personnel activities, and $120,000 for the National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund ($94,300 in 1983; $25,700 in 1984).

2. Total new budget authority and 1983 outlays from such new budget authority provided in the bill for Financial Assistance to State and local governments:

	Thousands
Budget authority	0
Outlays	0

COMPARISONS WITH BUDGET RESOLUTION

In accordance with section 308(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), the following provides comparisons between the new budget authority targets set forth in the first concurrent resolution on the fiscal year budget, as allocated by the Committee on Appropriations under section 302 of the Act, and the budget authority contained in the accompanying bill:

Subcommittee target	$10,775,000,000
Committee Bill	10,772,343,000
Difference (over target (+) under target (−))	−2,657,000

ADDITIONAL VIEWS OF HON. CLARENCE E. MILLER

The appropriation for the Office of Management and Budget in this bill includes a legislative restriction "that none of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Office of Management and Budget to interfere with the rulemaking authority of any regulatory agency."

It perhaps goes without saying that no hearings were held on this issue by the Subcommittee; the restriction is a legislative restriction, and the Subcommittee is an Appropriations Subcommittee.

The language is both vague and broad. What, in fact, would this language accomplish? Would it, for fiscal year 1983, repeal the Paperwork Reduction Act? Would it mean that for this fiscal year the Office of Management and Budget would be forbidden to assume any role whatsoever in the President's regulatory reform program?

The Paperwork Reduction Act, which passed the House of Representatives during the last Administration by a vote of 328 to 13, REQUIRES that OMB review regulations that impose major recordkeeping or reporting requirements on individuals, businesses, institutions, and State and local governments. It is estimated that as a result of this paperwork reduction effort, implemented by OMB, Americans will save nearly 200 million hours during the current fiscal year that would otherwise have been spent filling out government forms. This was precisely the intent of Congress in enacting the Paperwork Reduction Act. Do we really want to repeal it for the coming fiscal year?

Related to the paperwork reduction effort is the regulatory reform effort. Regulatory reform is not a new item on the national agenda. The call for such reform has been growing over the past decade, and the issue was a concern of the two preceding Administrations. The current Administration, working through the Presidential Task Force on Regulatory Relief and the Office of Management and Budget, has made the most comprehensive effort thus far, and has succeeded in cutting new rulemaking by one-half and reducing the number of pages in the Federal Register by one-third. The Progress Report just issued by the Presidential Task Force on Regulatory Relief states that the review of existing rules has saved the private sector $9 to $11 billion in one-time investment costs, and $6 billion in annual recurring costs, and points out that these are "funds that will be put to more productive, job-creating uses." At a time when economic recovery and job creation are of utmost importance, why would we want to hinder the regulatory reform effort which is making more funds available for genuinely productive uses?

It is also worth noting that the report states that, in addition to the savings in the private sector, the results of the review of existing regulations will produce federal budget savings of $100 million a year. Certainly this is an economy we should not reject in these days of tight budgets and reductions in federal programs.

What kind of message do we want to send to the private sector and the American people in these difficult economic times? Do we want to say that we in Congress are working to lessen the economic and regulatory "drag" which the government has had on the economy? Or do we want to send the message that it is "bureaucratic government as usual" here in Washington?

Looking at OMB's responsibilities for budget formulation and policy coordination, one must again ask what would be the effect of this restrictive language. Might OMB be precluded from formulating regulatory agency budgets, or undertaking any kind of coordinating role with respect to regulatory agencies, on the grounds that this constituted "interference" with the rule-making authority of these regulatory agencies? Is this what Congress really wants to achieve?

A budgetary agency is always involved in controversy. This is inevitable, and has long been the case. A 1978 Congressional Research Service report on the history and responsibilities of our budgetary agencies (OMB and its predecessors) concludes that: "OMB is not only a budget agency; it is also the President's agent. That association enhances its influence. But it also means that OMB is inevitably drawn into institutional and partisan struggles between the President and Congress."

Heretofore these struggles have been resolved through the political process, which is the appropriate manner of resolution. The legislative language inserted in this appropriations bill seeks to resolve these struggles by undermining the authority of the Office of Management and Budget. At the same time, the language would undermine the implementation of Congressionally-enacted paperwork reduction legislation and cripple the important regulatory reform program. This ill-considered legislative restriction should be removed from this Appropriations bill.

CLARENCE E. MILLER.

ADDITIONAL VIEWS OF HON. CLARENCE E. MILLER

I strongly object to the fact that this bill does not include the provisions protecting our nation's private schools from arbitrary denial of tax-exempt status by the Internal Revenue Service.

Whenever this issue has become a matter of Floor debate and a vote, the provisions have overwhelmingly been adopted. Since these provisions were first offered as Floor amendments to the Treasury/Postal Appropriations bill in 1979, there have been no fewer than five recorded votes on these amendments. Each time the House left no doubt about its views and intent on this important issue. The yeas and nays on the five recorded votes were: 297–63; 326–81; 308–85; 300–107; and 337–83. Could there be any clearer indication of the will of the House?

In accordance with House action, the provisions protecting our nation's private schools have been a part of the Treasury/Postal Appropriations legislation for the last three fiscal years. Yet the Subcommittee has refused to include in the FY 1983 bill the three sections that will assure that the Internal Revenue Service cannot assume dictatorial powers over our nation's private schools. This is a clear denial of the will of the House on this matter, a denial which will accomplish little other than ensure that the House as a whole will again have the opportunity to go on record unequivocally on this issue.

CLARENCE E. MILLER.

ADDITIONAL VIEWS OF HON. CLARENCE E. MILLER

I do not disagree with Committee action in adjusting the budget of the General Services Administration in the absence of authorizing legislation to institute industrial funding.

However, I reserve judgment on the concept of industrial funding itself, and therefore cannot associate myself with the report language which expresses strong opposition to this concept. I think such a determination is premature, and that the Committee should study the concept in greater depth.

It is worth noting that the concept was recommended by the Commission on Government Procurement. GSA maintains that this method of pricing, which is prevalent in the private sector, would enable them to do a more effective management job. At the same time, it is not unreasonable to assume that agencies purchasing from GSA might be more economical in their purchases if the cost more nearly reflected real market value costs. It is conceivable, therefore, that industrial funding could result in a net saving to the taxpayers.

Lastly, it is also important to note that the Senate did approve industrial funding for GSA as part of their Omnibus Reconciliation legislation. Although the Senate-approved provision did not remain in the bill in Conference, we do have an indication that the other body supports this concept. I think it is a concept that the House should examine in greater detail.

CLARENCE E. MILLER.

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1982 AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1983

PERMANENT NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY—FEDERAL AND TRUST FUNDS

[Becomes available automatically under earlier, or "permanent" law without further, or annual, action by the Congress. Thus, these amounts are not included in the accompanying bill]

	New budget authority fiscal year 1982	New budget authority fiscal year 1983	Fiscal year 1983 compared with fiscal year 1982
PERMANENT NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY			
FEDERAL FUNDS			
TREASURY DEPARTMENT			
Presidential Election Campaign Fund....................	38,300,000	39,200,000	+900,000
U.S. Customs Service: Miscellaneous appropriations (permanent, special fund)...........................	88,000,000	92,000,000	+4,000,000
Interest on the public debt (indefinite)..............	115,700,000,000	133,229,000,000	+17,529,000,000
Interest on uninvested funds (indefinite)..............	11,013,000	11,073,000	+60,000
Refunding internal revenue collections, interest (indefinite)......................................	1,711,600,000	1,936,700,000	+225,100,000
Payment where credit exceeds liability for tax........	1,254,000,000	1,180,000,000	-74,000,000
Contributions for annuity benefits (indefinite).......	9,000,000	9,000,000	---
Internal Revenue collections for Puerto Rico (indefinite, special fund).........................	265,000,000	270,000,000	+5,000,000
Coinage profit fund (indefinite, special fund)........	5,300,000	6,600,000	+1,300,000
Claims, judgments, and relief acts (indefinite).......	506,000,000	506,000,000	---
Total, Treasury Department........................	119,588,213,000	137,279,573,000	+17,691,360,000

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Office of Personnel Management: Payment to Civil Service retirement and disability fund (indefinite).	10,701,632,000	11,473,670,000	+772,038,000
General Services Administration: Expenses, disposal of surplus real and related personal property (indefinite)	1,000,000	1,000,000	---
National defense stockpile transaction fund	67,000	---	-67,000
Total, Independent Agencies	10,702,699,000	11,474,670,000	+771,971,000
Total, permanent new budget (obligational) authority, Federal funds	130,290,912,000	148,754,243,000	+18,463,331,000

TRUST FUNDS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Pershing Hall memorial fund (indefinite)	7,000	7,000	---
Bureau of Government Financial Operations: Trust Funds	18,000	18,000	---
Refunds, transfers, and expenses of unclaimed, abandoned, and seized goods, U.S. Customs Service (indefinite)	7,480,000	8,025,000	+545,000
Total, Treasury Department	7,505,000	8,050,000	+545,000

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1982 AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1983—Continued

PERMANENT NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY—FEDERAL AND TRUST FUNDS

[Becomes available automatically under earlier, or "permanent" law without further, or annual, action by the Congress. Thus, these amounts are not included in the accompanying bill]

	New budget authority fiscal year 1982	New budget authority fiscal year 1983	Fiscal year 1983 compared with fiscal year 1982
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES			
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations: Contributions (indefinite)	100,000	100,000	---
Office of Personnel Management: Civil Service retirement and disability fund (indefinite)	32,545,926,000	34,262,005,000	+1,716,079,000
General Services Administration: National Archives gift fund	184,000	184,000	---
Harry S. Truman memorial scholarship trust fund	3,457,000	3,590,000	+133,000
Tax Court of the United States: Tax Court Judges survivors annuity fund (indefinite)	164,000	172,000	+8,000
Total, Independent Agencies	32,549,831,000	34,266,051,000	+1,716,220,000
Total, permanent new budget (obligational) authority, Trust funds	32,557,336,000	34,274,101,000	+1,716,765,000
Total, permanent new budget (obligational) authority	162,848,248,000	183,028,344,000	+20,180,096,000

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983

Agency and item	New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1982	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1983	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1982	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1983
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY					
Office of the Secretary	35,393,840	59,752,000	37,000,000	+1,606,160	-22,752,000
International affairs	20,335,040	---	22,000,000	+1,664,960	+22,000,000
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	12,318,360	12,913,000	12,500,000	+181,640	-413,000
Bureau of Government Financial Operations:					
Salaries and expenses	231,864,960	183,267,000	248,000,000	+16,135,040	+64,733,000
Postal savings system liquidation	200,000	---	---	-200,000	---
Payment to the city of Fairfax, Virginia	41,959	---	---	-41,959	---
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms	142,164,080	---	145,000,000	+2,835,920	+145,000,000
United States Customs Service	527,183,000	530,524,000	528,700,000	+1,517,000	-1,824,000
Bureau of the Mint:					
Salaries and expenses	47,489,360	50,165,000	50,000,000	+2,510,640	-165,000
Expansions and improvements	3,968,640	5,200,000	5,200,000	+1,231,360	---
Total, Bureau of the Mint	51,458,000	55,365,000	55,200,000	+3,742,000	-165,000
Bureau of the Public Debt	178,234,000	210,045,000	209,000,000	+30,766,000	-1,045,000
Internal Revenue Service:					
Salaries and expenses	164,376,000	171,102,000	170,510,000	+6,134,000	-592,000
Taxpayer service and returns processing	910,462,000	957,679,000	1,000,778,000	+90,316,000	+43,099,000
Examinations and appeals	952,222,000	1,016,634,000	1,009,409,000	+57,187,000	-7,225,000
Investigations and collections	644,866,000	771,744,000	767,493,000	+122,627,000	-4,251,000
Total, Internal Revenue Service	2,671,926,000	2,917,159,000	2,948,190,000	+276,264,000	+31,031,000
Payment where energy credit exceeds liability for tax	440,000	300,000	300,000	-140,000	---

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983—Continued

Agency and item	New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1982	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1983	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill	Bill compared with— New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1982	Bill compared with— Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1983
United States Secret Service..........................	195,477,000	301,882,000	220,000,000	+24,523,000	-81,882,000
Total, title I, new budget (obligational) authority, Department of the Treasury.........	4,067,036,239	4,271,207,000	4,425,890,000	+358,853,761	+154,683,000
TITLE II - UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE					
Payment to the Postal Service Fund....................	706,810,400	500,000,000	708,000,000	+1,189,600	+208,000,000
TITLE III - EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT					
Compensation of the President.........................	250,000	250,000	250,000	---	---
Office of Administration..............................	11,911,660	13,640,000	12,904,000	+992,340	-736,000
The White House Office................................	19,652,440	22,164,000	21,304,000	+1,651,560	-860,000
Executive Residence at the White House................	3,650,020	3,878,000	3,878,000	+227,980	---
Official Residence of the Vice President..............	177,600	281,000	281,000	+103,400	---
Special Assistance to the President...................	1,433,440	1,483,000	1,478,000	+44,560	-5,000
Council of Economic Advisers..........................	1,985,420	2,115,000	2,100,000	+114,580	-15,000
Office of Policy Development..........................	2,603,900	2,653,000	2,600,000	-3,900	-53,000
National Security Council.............................	3,556,540	3,976,000	3,900,000	+343,460	-76,000
Office of Management and Budget.......................	33,521,580	36,109,000	33,000,000	-521,580	-3,109,000
Office of Federal Procurement Policy..................	2,428,840	2,486,000	2,400,000	-28,840	-86,000
Property review board.................................	---	445,000	445,000	+445,000	---
Unanticipated Needs...................................	844,800	1,000,000	1,000,000	+155,200	---
Total, title III, new budget (obligational) authority, Executive Office of the President..................................	82,016,240	90,480,000	85,540,000	+3,523,760	-4,940,000

TITLE IV - INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Administrative Conference of the United States........	1,103,200	1,339,000	1,100,000	-3,200	-239,000
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations....	1,762,960	1,920,000	1,900,000	+137,040	-20,000
Advisory Committee on Federal Pay.....................	184,320	204,000	200,000	+15,680	-4,000
Committee for Purchase from the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped...........................	543,160	653,000	653,000	+109,840	---
Federal Election Commission...........................	9,174,400	9,880,000	9,700,000	+525,600	-180,000
General Services Administration:					
Federal Buildings Fund:					
Limitation on availability of revenue:					
Construction and acquisition of facilities	(71,492,000)	(68,415,000)	(67,915,000)	(-3,577,000)	(-500,000)
Repairs and alterations....................	(198,581,000)	(257,400,000)	(224,439,300)	(+25,858,300)	(-32,960,700)
Purchase contract payments.................	(161,725,000)	(159,971,000)	(159,971,000)	(-1,754,000)	---
Rental of space............................	(722,439,000)	(770,000,000)	(770,000,000)	(+47,561,000)	---
Real property operations...................	(626,346,000)	(676,524,000)	(676,524,000)	(+50,178,000)	---
Program direction..........................	(91,607,000)	(95,791,000)	(95,791,000)	(+4,184,000)	---
Total, Federal Buildings Fund:					
New budget (obligational) authority...	---	---	---	---	---
(Limitations)..........................	(1,872,190,000)	(2,028,101,000)	(1,994,640,300)	(+122,450,300)	(-33,460,700)
Operating expenses, personal property.............	---	91,731,000	---	---	-91,731,000
Federal Supply Service:					
Operating expenses............................	118,256,000	---	121,142,000	+2,886,000	+121,142,000
General supply fund...............................	---	15,000,000	---	---	-15,000,000
Transportation and Public Utilities Service:					
Operating expenses............................	15,170,360	---	16,330,000	+1,159,640	+16,330,000
National Archives and Records Service:					
Operating Expenses............................	81,903,240	85,293,000	87,644,000	+5,740,760	+2,351,000
Automated Data and Telecommunications Service:					
Operating Expenses............................	11,807,360	---	27,663,000	+15,855,640	+27,663,000
Federal Property Resources Activities:					
Operating expenses............................	40,569,680	52,694,000	50,000,000	+9,430,320	-2,694,000
(By transfer)..............................	(501,000)	---	---	(-501,000)	---
National defense stockpile transaction fund...	57,600,000	120,000,000	---	-57,600,000	-120,000,000
(Limitation on availability of revenue).......	---	---	(120,000,000)	(+120,000,000)	(+120,000,000)
William Langer jewel bearing plant revolving fund..	---	396,000	396,000	+396,000	---
Total, Federal Property Resources Activities	98,169,680	173,090,000	50,396,000	-47,773,680	-122,694,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983—Continued

Agency and item	New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1982	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1983	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill	Bill compared with— New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1982	Bill compared with— Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1983
General Activities:					
General Management and Agency Operations:					
Salaries and Expenses........................	120,076,880	127,304,000	120,000,000	-76,880	-7,304,000
Office of the Inspector General...............	18,183,400	19,764,000	19,500,000	+1,316,600	-264,000
Allowances and Office Staff for Former Presidents..................................	1,061,760	1,106,000	1,106,000	+44,240	---
Economic Opportunity Act close-out activities.	12,000,000	---	---	-12,000,000	---
Total, General Activities...................	151,322,040	148,174,000	140,606,000	-10,716,040	-7,568,000
Total, General Services Administration......	476,628,680	513,288,000	443,781,000	-32,847,680	-69,507,000
Federal Personnel Activities					
Office of Personnel Management:					
Salaries and expenses:					
Appropriation..................................	104,519,040	102,618,000	100,841,000	-3,678,040	-1,777,000
(By transfer from trust funds)................	(803,000)	---	---	(-803,000)	---
Limitation..............................	(43,641,000)	(44,652,000)	(44,652,000)	(+1,011,000)	---
Government payment for annuitants, employees health benefits..............................	1,096,560,000	1,342,610,000	1,342,610,000	+246,050,000	---
Payment to civil service retirement and disability fund..............................	3,600,927,000	3,598,838,000	3,598,838,000	-2,089,000	---
Total, Office of Personnel Management...........	4,802,006,040	5,044,066,000	5,042,289,000	+240,282,960	-1,777,000

Merit Systems Protection Board:					
Salaries and expenses................................	17,035,680	19,760,000	19,760,000	+2,724,320	---
Limitation..	(700,000)	(700,000)	(700,000)	---	---
Office of special counsel...........................	4,036,080	4,189,000	4,030,000	-6,080	-159,000
Total, Merit Systems Protection Board...........	21,071,760	23,949,000	23,790,000	+2,718,240	-159,000
Federal Labor Relations Authority.......................	14,848,200	15,745,000	15,500,000	+651,800	-245,000
Total, federal personnel activities.............	4,837,926,000	5,083,760,000	5,081,579,000	+243,653,000	-2,181,000
United States Tax Court: Salaries and Expenses........	12,471,000	15,083,000	14,000,000	+1,529,000	-1,083,000
Total, title IV, new budget (obligational) authority, independent agencies...........	5,339,793,720	5,626,127,000	5,552,913,000	+213,119,280	-73,214,000
Grand total, titles I, II, III, and IV:					
New budget (obligational) authority.......	10,195,656,599	10,487,814,000	10,772,343,000	+576,686,401	+284,529,000
(Limitations)..............................	(1,916,531,000)	(2,073,453,000)	(2,159,992,300)	(+243,461,300)	(+86,539,300)